TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 00; three months, $3, payable in advance.
WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $2 00; six months, $1 00. Payable in advance.
EXPIRATIONS.—Look at the printed label on the paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money for renewal at least one week in advance.
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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1878. NO 308

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, per square: One insertion, $1; two insertions, $1 50; three insertions, $2 00; six insertions, $3 50; twelve insertions, $6 50; twenty-four insertions $10 00.

AUCTIONS, Amusements and Official Advertisements, $1 per square first insertion, 75 cents per square each additional insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 25 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, 50 words, $1 each. Meetings 25 words, 75 cents each.

NOTICE OF WANTS, to Rent, Lost and Found Boarding, 21 words, 25 cents each insertion.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 101¾, and closed at 101⅝@101¾.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 10⅞c; in Liverpool at 6⅝.

THE GOLD REGION.

A Glimpse at the Auriferous Wealth of Cherokee County.

There can be no doubt that the gold interests of north Georgia will become a leading southern resource before very long.

No matter which way we turn we find

SIGNS OF ACTIVITY AND PROGRESS

in the gold region. We have just received a batch of news from Cherokee county that is very encouraging, which it is not generally known. Cherokee is one of the richest gold bearing counties in the state. We have the testimony of a responsible writer that at the time of the great "intrusion" in 1837, there were not less than 10,000 people engaged in picking up the gold that lay sprinkled all about the surface of this rich county. Our writer saw an Indian find one nugget that weighed 476 pennyweights. This was at the Old six mine, which is still a very valuable property.

There has been

VERY LITTLE QUARTZ MINING

in this county, only three or four mines being co-operated. One of the principal quartz mines in the county, the Cherokee mine, is the litigation. It was sold by its owners, the McConnell Bros., in 1858 to some parties in the north for $32,000. These parties took possession and mined it very successfully, until the war broke out. They had not however paid all of the purchase money, and the law suit now involves that. It has never failed to pay handsomely, and there is a fortune in it now for some one. It will very soon be put in operation.

ST. LOUIS PUTS DOWN $10,000.

On last Saturday the Hillhouse & Payne mine was sold to Mr Clarkston of St. Louis for $10 000. This gentleman bought it after careful prospecting and will at once fit it up for extensive operations. It will yield very finely.

Robertson's quartz mine is now running in good shape and paying large profits. It is safe to assume that in a very few years, the yield from the Cherokee county mines will run way into the thousands per week.

Some comic draughtsman made a map of the world just after the gold fever in California. The map represented a section of the world just as if it had been split in two like an apple. At the place where California should have been, he had a black pit, and inscribed over it, "this place has all been dug out." The next time he makes a map, he will have to leave north Georgia out.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Stephen McCorkle Still on the War Path.

The colored apostle of the whipping-post had another audience out at the city hall last night, to whom he preached the pleasures of the post and the agonies of the chain-gang. His audience pretty generally agreed with him and he believes that a great reform has been started by him. He goes from here to Augusta, where he will address his colored friends on Thursday night. Thence he goes to Columbia, S. C., where it is said the negroes are preparing a rail horse for him to ride. 'Tis ever thus with reformers!

Complimentary Notices

Have been showered upon Col. J. F. Burke, president of the Atlanta Catholic library, for his beautiful and heart-eloquent speech at the late memorial meeting to Pius IX. Several journals have copied it, and called editorial attention to it. Col. Burke's friends in this city—and they are legion—are pleased to see their townsman so fittingly appreciated abroad. They always knew that he possessed all the graces of the orator, which only awaited the opportunity to be called out.

In this connection we are pleased to note the fact that Gov. Colquitt has appointed Col. Burke a special commissioner to Paris. A better selection, and one that would give more satisfaction, could not have been made. Mrs. Burke, we understand, will accompany her husband on the trip. They propose to take Rome in their route, and will thus have the pleasure of being among the first Americans to congratulate the new pope upon his accession to the Holy See.

STRAY POINTS.

—We are pleased to meet in the streets Hon. A. P. Adams, of Savannah, who is here attending the supreme court.

—Dr. Calhoun on yesterday bought the residence of Mr. W. H. Tuller, paying therefor $8,240—or $103 a front foot.

—The display now made by Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers, is even greater than their holiday show.

—John B. Baird, Esq., superintendent of public works has returned to the city after an absence of several days on business of public importance.

—Yesterday Miss Gertie Yonge and Miss Lelia Boulineau, of Savannah returned home. For some days past they have been the guests of Miss Reneau, of our city.

—We regret to learn that Mr. W. R. Joyner, the efficient chief of our fire department, is suffering in Marietta from the renewal of a sprain which his left ankle received some weeks since. We hope to see his pleasant face on the streets again very soon.

—The Cotton Field minstrels, (an Atlanta amateur organization) will go to LaGrange on Friday or Saturday night and play for the benefit of the LaGrange Light Guards. They expect a big house. They will certainly give a good show.

—It is a matter of congratulation that so many homes are now being offered on the plan of monthly instalments. It is getting to be a popular method of selling property. We learn that all homes offered on this plan are taken readily and promptly.

—Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co. have been receiving for several days past large additions to their elegant stock. The beautiful wares just placed on exhibition in their windows yesterday afternoon, attracted much attention. We advise those who admire the beautiful in art work to call and inspect their display.

—Wednesday 20th will be the spring opening at G. H. Miller & Co.'s splendid silverware and jewelry establishment, No. 89 Whitehall street. Mr Miller has been in New York for the past three or four weeks, selecting and shipping an entirely new and beautiful collection of silver plated goods, jewelry, bronzes and fancy goods. He will return on Wednesday, and respectfully invites all his friends, customers and the public to call and amuse themselves by looking over the novelties. 3t

POLICE POINTS.

—Tom Prince for larceny was hauled up by the active police.

—Pay up your street tax. The recorder is after all delinquents.

—Chief Thomas on an inspecting round yesterday.

—Captain Connally is the youngest police official in Georgia.

—Recorder's court yesterday was jolly and netted about $30.

—The council is now very careful how it gives out retail liquor license.

—Some of the men are out in new uniforms.

—The perfect quietude yesterday gave the police a most peaceful time.

—Harry Tucker was yesterday arrested for a violation of the internal revenue laws.

—Seven or eight city cases yesterday were made, but all of them were for minor offenses.

—Vagrancy yet exists to a large extent in Atlanta. The law is strict, and it is being rigidly enforced.

—The suburbs are very seldom disturbed in any way. All the fuss usually occurs in the center of the city.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1877.

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 26. Dismissed.
No. 27. Phillips, et ux., vs. Howell. Assumpsit, from Fulton. Argued. E N Broyles for plaintiffs in error. Hopkins & Glenn, R Arnold, & A Arnold, contra.
No. 29. Morris vs. Barnwell. Injunction, from Fulton. McCay & Trippe for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Glenn, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

VIEWS OF REV. J. T. LEFTWICH.

The Assembly Condemns the Social Dance in all its Three Deliverances.

ARTICLE VI.

Editors Constitution: GENTLEMEN—In my last article, I showed that in its deliverance at Macon, in 1865—the first of three deliverances on dancing—the assembly performed the following official acts:

1. In the exercise of its judicial authority, the assembly condemned the dancing "usual in our best society," (a) on the general ground "that the tenor of the teachings of the Scriptures, and of our own standards, is in direct opposition to this social usage;" and (b) on the special ground that this amusement is so manifestly a sinful conformity to the world, that even 'men of the world with one consent, agree that it is inconsistent with the nature of the Christian profession for members of the church to engage in the dance."

2. In the exercise of its powers, executive as well as judicial, the assembly (a) instructed members of the church to conform to the above decision; and (b) ministers and sessions, after failing to correct the evil by "affectionate and faithful instruction from the pulpit, as well as in private;" by admonition, and by such other measures as Christian prudence may dictate, *then* "to proceed to such methods of discipline as shall separate from the church those who love the world, and practice conformity thereto rather than to the law of Christ."

I may be mistaken in my opinion, but viewed in the light of Webster's definition—as "a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church"—I confess that the above deliverance looks very much like 'ecclesiastical law."

Hurrying on through the minutes of the assembly, I reach next the deliverance of the assembly, at Mobile, in the year 69. Here again, we hear defendant proclaiming, "The deliverances of the assembly should speak for themselves, and I am unwilling for any man's construction of them to be substituted for them as a guide for this world." And here again we see the defendant pocketing the document, and proceeding to give the public his own construction. If according to conjecture, he suppressed the deliverance of 65 because it was regarded as too long to be published; perhaps he now suppresses the deliverance of '69 because he regards it as too short. All that he tells us in reference to this testimony is that "It urged the exercise of discipline against "promiscuous dancings" and nothing more." Why now thus "touch and go" at this, one of the main strategic points in this discussion? Was it or was it not for the reason that the man who suddenly finds himself, torch in hand, in the midst of a magazine of powder, quietly, but without undue delay, migrates to more salubrious climes?

Now it is due to this neglected testimony that it should be spread before the eye of the public, that the world may have an opportunity to determine its bearings on this controversy.

Rev. Dr. Dabney addressed an overture to the assembly asking it to direct all its moral and spiritual powers to effectually causing all church sessions and presbyteries to enforce the discipline provided in our constitution against offences ingeneral and against these three evils in particular.

(a.) Conformity to dissipated and lascivious amusements of the world.

(b.) Intemperance.

(c.) Relaxed expedients for evading pecuniary obligations now permitted by the legislation of the country.

The committee, to whom the paper was referred reported, recommending the following answer, which, if I am not mistaken, was unanimously adopted:

"That the assembly would, in hearty response to the second suggestion of this overture, earnestly and solemnly enjoin upon all the sessions and presbyteries under its care, the absolute necessity of enforcing the discipline provided in our constitution against offenses; under the word offenses, including attendance by our members upon theatrical exhibitions and performances, and promiscuous dancings, against intemperance, and against availing themselves of the expedients for evading pecuniary obligations, now permitted by the legislation of the country.

Let us now analyze this deliverance:

1 What does the assembly do? It does not advises it does not recommend, it *enjoins*.

2 How does the assembly enjoin? Not earnestly merely, not solemnly merely, but "*earnestly and solemnly*."

3. Whom does the assembly enjoin? Not the sessions merely, not the Presbyteries merely but "all the sessions and Presbyteries under its care."

4. What does the assembly enjoin? Not the expediency, not the importance, but the "necessity"—and "the absolute necessity of enforcing the discipline provided in our constitution against offences."

5. What does the assembly include under the word offenses? "Attendance on theatrical exhibitions and performances, promiscuous dancing, intemperance, etc."

Or to put the matter in another form, the assembly (1) in its judicial capacity condemned attendance at the theatre and promiscuous dancings as offenses. The assembly (2) in its capacity, executive as well as judicial, earnestly and solemnly enjoined on all the sessions and presbyteries under its care, the absolute necessity of enforcing the discipline provided in our constitution against these offenses. If these decisions of the supreme court of our church, have not the nature and force of law, then the sooner that body dissolves, and its farcical proceedings, its moot court operations are stopped, the better for the church and for the world.

At length the defendant reaches the last of the three deliverances—that of the assembly at New Orleans, May 1875. Here again we hear him shout "Let the deliverances of the assembly speak for themselves." And here again, see him hide the paper out our of sight. If the deliverance of '65 was suppressed for the reason that it was too long, and the deliverance of '69 was suppressed for the reason that it was too short, then doubtless, the deliverance of '77 is suppressed for the reason that it is neither too long nor too short.

I mean to follow the rule which he states but does not illustrate, "and let the deliverances speak for themselves."

On the deliverance of '69, as on the disc of the sun, there was one opaque spot. It was the word "promiscuous." This ambiguous term was, to timid sessions and to worldly churches, as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Here was a word whose depths no line could fathom. All could see that the word meant "mixed," according to Webster, but as to what were the ingredients of this naughty mixture, none were wise enough to tell. Some said that the assembly meant to condemn the mixing of square and round dances. Others declared that the assembly meant to condemn the mixing of private parties and public balls. Of course, according to these conjectures, if men would confine themselves to square dances to the exclusion of round, or to round dances to the exclusion of square—or to private parlors to the exclusion of public balls, or to public balls to the exclusion of private parlors, all would be well. It was this mixing of things that ought to be kept separate, this confusion in matters that ought to be done decently and in order, that was grieving the hearts of the weak brethren, provoking the sneer men of the world, and calling forth the deliverances of the assembly. There were some, however, who as they looked back, and saw that Miriam danced with the maidens by the sea, and that David danced with the men before the ark, and then looked around and saw our modern Mariams dancing, not with the maidens but with the men, and our modern Davids dancing not with the men but with the maidens were absurd enough to venture the opinion that the mixing which makes the dance promiscuous is the mixing of the sexes. Still there stood the word, stolid and mysterious as the face of the Sphinx, as little comprehended when last uttered in the year 1869, by the assembly at Mobile, as when first uttered in the same connection, in the year 1694, by the assembly of the Church of Scotland.

At length it occurred to the presbytery of Atlanta that the assembly which had power to create such darkness might also have the power to create light. Accordingly, with an impertinence, equaled only by that of Dr. Ross in sending up the overture of '65, and by that of Dr. Dabney in sending up the overture of '69, the presbytery sent up the overture of '77. In respect to the dead we, bow in the presence of the maxim, "*Nil nisi bonum de mortuis*," but a living presbytery cannot escape under this shield. The cause of truth and justice requires that the act by which it has rendered itself infamous, should be published to the church and to the world. Here it is:

"The presbytery of Atlanta would respectfully overture the general assembly to interpret the law of the church against wordly amusements, as set forth in the deliverances of 1865 and 1869 in the following particulars:

1. "Does the law forbid card-playing for purposes of amusement, or for purposes of gambling merely?

2. "Does it forbid dancing, or only promiscuous dancing?

3. "If the latter only, to what accident of the dance does the word 'promiscuous' refer? Does the law forbid the round dances merely as distinguished from the square, or dancing at a public ball as distinguished from dancing at a private house, or the mingling of the males and females in this amusement, for the reason, among others, that in such cases the dance has a tendency to influence the licentious passions?",

To these questions the assembly returned the following answers:

1. "The assembly has uniformly discouraged and condemned the modern dance in all its forms as tending to evil, whether practiced in public balls or private parlors.

2. Some forms of this amusement are more mischievous than others—the round dance than the square, the public ball than the private parlor; but all are evil and should be discountenanced.

3 The extent of the mischief done depends largely upon circumstances. The church session is therefore the only court competent to judge what remedy to apply; but the assembly being persuaded that in most cases it is the result of thoughtlessness or ignorance, recommends great patience in dealing with those who offend in this way."

These deliverances contain the following propositions:

1. The assembly condemns, and always has condemned the modern dance in all its forms as an offense, and as a mischievous offense.

2. This is true of the modern dance in all its forms, whether square or round, and in all places, whether at public balls, or in private parlors.

3. The ground of this condemnation is that it is evil, and tends to evil.

4. The mischief done varies according to circumstances.

5. As the variable evil is to be visited with a variable penalty, the church session, as the only court so situated as to be competent to determine the offense, is the only court competent to determine the remedy.

6. The assembly being persuaded that Christians usually dance only through ignorance or thoughtlessness, would recommend great patience in dealing with those who offend in this way.

7. It is clearly implied that those who sin not ignorantly but with full knowledge, not heedlessly but with mature deliberation, have no claim to such clemency.

And now that all the deliverances of the assembly on this subject are before us, we are prepared to grasp and follow the Ariadne clew thrown to us by the defendant namely, that to give a deliverance "a fair and just construction, it should be considered in connection with all the other deliverances touching this subject." He who would know what a rainbow is must not confine his eye to the blue, or the green, or the purple merely, but must embrace in one collective view all the colors that make up its belt. And so to ascertain the mind of the church, we must gather up and harmonize its scattered utterances.

Now bear in mind the following points:

1. That the deliverance of '77 was a reply on the part of the assembly to questions asked by the presbytery of Atlanta.

2. That these questions were asked in pursuit of light on points that were said to be obscure in the deliverances of '65 and '69.

3. That *the great question* was what did the assembly mean to forbid in those deliverances, dancing or only promiscuous dancing.

4. That the specific reply was that the assembly had uniformly condemned dancing in all its forms, whether square or round, in public balls or private parlors.

Mark the language, the assembly has *uniformly* condemned. The word uniform means invariable. The assembly declares that it has uniformly, invariably condemned the modern dance in all its forms.

The presbytery asks, What did you mean to condemn in your testimony of '65? The assembly replies, "The modern dance in all its forms, whether square or round, in private parlors or in public halls."

The presbytery asks, What did you mean to condemn in your deliverance of '68? The assembly answers again the "modern dance in all its forms, whether square or round, in public halls or private parlors." The assembly condemns the dance in all forms in '77, and says, this is no new thing; we but utter afresh the testimonies of '65-'69; the assembly has *uniformly* condemned, etc., etc. The last deliverance settles the sense of the church not only in '77, but in '65 and 69 as well. For the church, through its highest court, declares not only that it *condemns*, but has *uniformly, invariably condemned*.

The facts as they lie in the mind of the defendant, and the facts as they lie in the mind of the assembly, are as far apart as the poles.

The defendant declares "there is no deliverance of the assembly forbiding the social dance at a private house.

The assembly declares that in every testimony which it has made, it has condemned the social dance at a private house.

The defendant says the assembly has never pronounced "dancing at a private house as an offence."

The assembly affirms that in every utterance which it has given on the subject, it has declared the social dance, at a private house, an offence.

The defendant says that the assembly has never said that the social dance ought to be disciplined.

The assembly declares that in the testimony of '65, it urged the duty, and in the testimony of '69, it urged the absolute necessity, of enforcing the discipline against those who indulged in this amusement. And yet the defendant continues to protest. "I have violated no law of the church." I am unable to see that I did anything wrong."

J. T. LEFTWICH.

[To be continued.]

Dr. Leftwich and His Revilers.

The production in Sunday's CONSTITUTION was most unaccountably signed "Presbyterian." Now, that a member of Dr. Leftwich's congregation could have written such a piece, no one acquainted with the doctor and his church will for a moment believe. That the party who penned the article was a Christian man or a Presbyterian, we shall not try to believe. Believing that said communication comes from an outside party, and from one who would gladly destroy those who are the highest and grandest types of Christian manhood in our community, we think he merits to be let severely alone to fatten on his spleen.

MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL CHURCH.

Scientific Lecture.

Editors Constitution: For the information of those who feel an interest in the forthcoming "Scientific Lecture" promised some weeks ago, I would state that the pressure of my official duties has rendered it impossible for me to prepare the apparatus necessary for the lecture table. I hope to announce definitely in regard to the matter, as soon as the present rush of analytical work subsides. Most respectfully.

WM. J. LAND.

THE SERPENT'S HISS.

MADISON WELLS SPEWS OUT HIS SPLEEN.

The Cause of Perjury is the Cause of Republicanism—A Voice From the Jail to the White House.

NEW YORK, February 19.—J. Madison Wells prints a column and a half of matter in the Times, in which he says: "When it is known that five successive grand juries have refused so find a true bill against me at the high behest of the attorney general, and that the prosecution against me and my associates is based upon information, some public interest will attach to the personal character of the informer.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE

in this conspiracy is Judge William R. Whitaker. He conspired to defraud the government of the United States of sixty thousand dollars with which he was entrusted as assistant treasurer, succeeded in the conspiracy and standf indicted for the felony. Judge Whitaker has conducted himself in the late trial of General Anderson as though he had undertaken a contract with the democratic party to do their dirty work and receive as his reward full rehabilitation into their society. He stated to several persons and to lawyers of high standing before the trial of Gen. Anderson that the jury was packed for the purpose of his conviction. He stated, further, that no motion having for its object the removal of the cause from his jurisdiction would have his sanction; that all motions for that object would be overruled. Nine of the jurors in the Anderson trial swore they were prejudiced against the prisoner, yet they were made to serve. Two had declared openly that Anderson

OUGHT TO BE HANGED.

During the greater part of the trial, Judge Whitaker was in a beastly state of intoxication. Attorney Gen Ogden was also aware that the jury was packed and aided and assisted in the nefarious scheme by which the packing was accomplished. He said he intended to force the trial because he had his jury prepared for conviction; that he kept concealed in his room Littlefield to prevent his testimony being taken in Anderson's trial. This attorney general is wholly unreliable. As a sworn officer, he has speculated upon the collection of taxes. He attempted to force the grand jury list summer to find bills of indictment against the returning board. He appeared before the grand jury, insulted witnesses, and threatened them with incarceration if they refused to swear exactly what he desired. Failing to procure such evidence from witnesses as he wanted, he accompanied the judge before the grand jury, and had him (the judge) to reprimand witnesses and

THREATEN THEM WITH INCARCERATION

if they did not give such testimony as was required by him. The judge attempted to force the grand jury to find a true bill to satisfy the wants and wishes of the attorney general against the returning board, but finding all their extraordinary efforts futile, they were compelled to fall back upon the alternative mode of information. Assistant Attorney Gen. Eagan stands indicted for the murder of his brother-in-law. Of the witnesses, he says: "Charles Cavanac is a man of bad reputation for veracity. Wm. R. Smart would omit no lie he could utter that would be likely to convict me. During the rebellion he stole my stock, killed my hogs and poultry and put the vote to his company if they should kill me and burn my dwelling over the heads of my family. Buck is an absconder from Illinois. The names of the jurors that were empaneled for the trial of Anderson and myself were furnished by the democratic committee.

THEIR POLITICAL STATUS,

as well as their views as to proper punishment, was canvassed by the judge, attorney general and democratic committee before being placed on the panel. One of the jury commissioners testified before the court that the list of jurors was placed in the jury box from which talesmen were drawn after exhausting the panel. It was furnished by the democratic executive committee, and this fact was known by Ogden, Eagan and Finney." Wells says: "If the Vernon Parish returns were altered they were altered by democrats.

These are samples of the principal tools and means employed to secure the conviction of members of the returning board in the case improperly called: The state of Louisiana vs. J. Madison Wells and others." Really and truly it should be called: 'The case of Samuel J Tilden vs. Rutherford B. Hayes.' It is a contest for the office of president of the United States and the patronage of executive departments in the federal government. It is chiefly managed by David Dudley Field, with the advice and pecuniary assistance of the national democratic committee. The verdict of the packed jury of Louisiana democrats procured in the manner above pointed out, it is expected will be accepted by the people of the United States as a judicious settlement of

MR. TILDEN'S TITLE TO THE PRESIDENCY,

a bold and desperate game for a great stake. Myself and colleagues on the returning board are merely the outposts or picket-guards which they hope to capture and then they will surprise the garrison, if possible, and claim the patronage of the government as the spoils of war. In corroboration of this view I refer you to the movements all along the line of the enemy's camp—to well-grounded reports that a large sum of money has been sent here from New York to be used in the trial—to the fact that the national democratic committee has been hastily called together, though no national election is pending—to the fact that several of the officers of the court, including the judge, attorney general, assistant attorney general, sheriff, principal witnesses, several of the jurors and many of the aiders and abettors of the proceedings are

STAINED BY CRIMES

of one sort or another, including treason, murder, larceny, perjury, subornation of perjury, libal, attempting to defraud voters at the polls and other serious offenses. Few engaged in the prosecution have clean hands, and yet the democratic national committee, inspired by the Mephistophelian David Dudley Field, hope by the employment of such tools in the case, where the other side has no possible chance of a fair trial and scarcely any to be heard, to make up such a case as shall enable them to wrench the sceptre from the hands of President Hayes and give it to the henchman of the democracy. The eyes of the leaders of the rebellion are already fixed upon the high places of government which they feel assured are as good as in their possession already, as nothing stands in their way now but Wells and Anderson, whose conviction they have contracted for, and contractors are

HURRYING UP THEIR WORK.

This is a national, not a personal question. It is a renewal in insidious guise of the tremendous conflict of 1876—perhaps of 1861. It becomes the republicans of the north to be on their guard, and give our Louisiana lurchings to understand that it is time for them to be quiet or be prepared for open, determined and unrelenting war.

VIEWS OF MR HAYES.

In a protracted enterview with President Hayes last night, Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, received assurances that the administration had never contemplated interference by courts or otherwise with the action of the Louisiana courts or state government. While the president might regret the punishment of Anderson and Wells, it would not alter his course towards the state or people of Louisiana. It was a matter which

INVOLVED THEIR HONOR.

Mr. Ellis fully informed the president of the truth of affairs in that state and corrected what he considered the errors and mistatements of Secretary Sherman and others in regard to the returning board trials.

Poor Block!

Like all other men, since the fall of Adam, is weak and liable to fall into sin, and when charged with a specific sin, like most men is too ready to justify himself. Poor Block! How unfortunate in his choice of a champion for the combat. His *Goliath* sallies forth to the slaughter, is at once met by the man of God, who with sword in hand, boldly storms one redoubt after another along the line of *defense*, and turns every gun with telling effect upon this valiant knight, who, unable to stand his ground, is routed and flees from the field. Though unwilling to give up his unholy warfare, he skulks away to the woods, and we next find him *bushwhacking* over the name "Presbyterian" in Sunday's paper. We deny that he is a Presbyterian. The article betrays the writer. It proves that he is not a Presbyterian. Comment on it is unnecessary. It speaks for itself. Shame—shame—shame. SINNER.

THE TURKISH STEW.

The Latest Phases of the Muddle.

DILATORY DERBY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News, in a leading article, says: Had Derby felt at liberty to speak fully, he could have said the Russian communication was of a character to warrant the hopes of peace. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times has assurance that Russia has declared or is about to declare that she has no intention of occupying Gallipolis. A telegram from Athens denies the report that the Greeks had renewed the invasion of Turkey.

ENGLISH CHANNEL SQUADRON

arrived at Gibraltar. In addition to the vessels now in the bay of Mudonia, the smaller ships, including the Torch, five guns; the Antelope, two guns; the Flamingo, three guns; the Basilisk, five guns, and the Cygna, four guns, are in the Bosphorus or at the entrance of the Black sea, to keep watch over the straits and hold themselves at the disposal of the ambassador and consul.

THIS RESERVATION

does not apply to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but to such provisions as might involve the alteration of the balance of power in the east to the detriment of Austria. The government confidently hopes that the European council will reach an understanding and a solution satisfactory to all. In any case, the government, in the present grave circumstances, will consider it its duty and mission to secure due recognition of the political and material interests and dignity of the monarchy.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Anersperg, president Austrian council of ministers, in reply to an interpellation in the lower house of the reichsrath to-day, said the government, upon being informed of the preliminaries of peace, frankly stated its position regarding them, declaring it could not consider as binding any arrangement between the belligerents affecting the interest of this monarchy of the rights of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, as long as such arrangements were not agreed to by the powers at the same time. The government took the initiative in the convocation of a European conference. The stand-point of the government regarding the peace-basis and its proposal for the assembly of the conference were

ACCEPTED BY ALL THE CABINETS.

Russia declared in favor of a congress, not a conference, and that it should not meet in the capital of any ligatory state. Negotiations on this subject are approaching a conclusion. We expect an early meeting of congress, consequently the government is not in a position to make a detailed statement of its views. It is bound, however, to declare, generally, that it cannot regard some of the peace stipulations as consonant with the interest of the monarchy

PRACTICAL IDEAS.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the reichstag to-day, in response to an interpellation of Herr Bennigsen, Prince Bismarck stated he had little practically now to tell. He then discussed the separate provisions of the preliminaries of peace and showed that Germany's interests are not affected in such manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described the apprehensions respecting Dardanelles as not justified by the actual situation. Regarding the position to be taken by Germany, he said he could not now give any official information as the document only came into his possession today. He did not believe in a European war, as the powers who opposed Russia would have to assume responsibility of

THE LEGACY LEFT BY TURKEY.

Germany was in favor of hastening the assembling of the conference, which, perhaps, will meet within the first fortnight of March. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, and declared that she was willing honorably to mediate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Seventy Millions of Chinamen Starving.

LONDON, February 19.—The Times, in an editorial article, says: It is stated on authority which cannot be questioned that seventy millions of human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of north China. The imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity. We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands, that they will pour forth in myriads from the famine-stricken districts of the north as soon as way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for the immigration was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of slave trade, while if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force it is difficult to see where and when it will stop.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Peter Cooper Out in an Appeal to the Country—Kimball Raises $42,000 for the Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Peter Cooper has issued an appeal to the country, in which he declares it to be the duty of our government to remonetize silver, and also to do all that is possible to be done to induce those governments that have demonetized silver to remonetize the same. He declares that the policy of specie payments is producing a similar condition of wretchedness to that which was brought on England by the attempt to force specie payments in that country after a suspension of more than twenty years.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, whose Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, is in debt $72,500, raised, yesterday, through the aid of Mr. Kimball, $42,000.

The greenback and silver men are making arrangements for a monster afternoon and evening meeting at Gilmore's garden.

A New French Senator.

VERSAILLES, February 19.—The senate again balloted for life senator vice Gen. d'Arcurelle de Paladines, deceased, and elected Joseph de Larayon-Latour, conservative, who received 140 votes to 135 for Victor Lefrance. Latour was a member of the extreme right in the national assembly.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE EXPORTERS AND THE AGRICULTURALISTS.

Mr. Stephens to Call up the Silver Bill To-day—Bayard Taylor Confirmed—Etc.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the senate, Spencer, of Alabama, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the army, and it was placed on the calendar. It authorizes the president to review the proceedings of the general court-martial in his case and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of said court-martial if, after such review, he shall deem it right and proper to do so, and, in the event of the findings being set aside, the president is authorized to place the name of Wm. A. Hammond on the retired list of the army as surgeon general; provided, that in case of such restoration he shall not be entitled to back, present or future pay or allowance of any kind whatever.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Stephens said he would move tomorrow to go to the speaker's table and reach the silver bill for the purpose of passing it as it came from the senate.

Bland said the present shape was acceptable to him.

The indications are that the bill will reach the president on Thursday.

FINANCIAL.

The committee on finance of the senate postponed consideration of the bill for the rerel ea of the resumption act until next Tuesday. The committee on banking and currency of the house directed Buckner to report his bill for retiring national bank notes and substituting legal tenders. This order was made after a column and a half of argument on the part of Comptroller Knox, the main point of which was that the bill would infringe on the vested rights of the national banks.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED CASE

of Acklin against Darrall was taken up, and Harris, of Virginia, chairman of the election committee, made a speech in support of the committee's report, giving the seat to Acklin. Then Hale, of Maine, got the floor and occupied it for two hours, in what he called a personal explanation, but which was in fact a criticism of the president's conciliation policy in Louisiana, and a denunciation of the democratic party in that state and all over the country for the returning board prosecutions. He was replied to by Gibson, of Louisiana, and Clymer of Pennsylvania. The debate was closed for to day by a speech from Garfield in the same general line as Hale's. Clymer, of Pa., is to reply to Garfield.

There was no nominations and no executive session to-day.

RESIGNED.

Mr. Nelson, United States marshal for Utah, has resigned.

PENSIONS.

In the senate the bill restoring to the pension roll those on the rolls of 1812 expelled by reason of their sympathy with the confederacy, passed. Yeas 47, nays 8.

THE NORTH POLE.

The house naval committee agreed to report favorably on Captain Howgate's scheme of colonization in the direction of the north pole.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The president orders all departments closed on the 22d, in honor of Washington's birthday.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

of the senate report favorably on the nominations of Taylor and Goodloe as ministers to Berlin and Belgium.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The senate committee on foreign relations resolved to report favorably on the nomination of Bayard Taylor to Berlin and Colonel Goodloe to Belgium.

SECRECY.

The committee on ways and means have imposed secrecy on their clerks and members.

THE CABINET BUSINESS.

to-day was confined to releasing the government employees on the 22d.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Henry Lippett, of Rhode Island, president of the export congress, named the following committee on resolutions: J D Hayes, of Detroit, Michigan, Seth Low, New York; B F Huger, Charleston, S C; Jacob Reese, Pittsburg, Pa; John E Wetherell, Philadelphia; Jos H Walker, Worcester, Mass; E F Beall, Sandiego, California.

THE EXPORT CONVENTION

organized with the following officers: President, Hon Henry Lippett, of Rhode Island; vice-president, Gen E F Beall, of California; Wm Few, of Pittsburg; John Hogan, of Missouri; Henry D Welsh, of Philadelphia; James Buchanan, of N Y; B H Huger, of S C; J Tupper, of La; Russel Blakely, of Min; A Norcross, of Mass; W D Chipley, of Fla; E B Cherry, of Ohio; S P Smith, of N J; J Taylor Gaus, of Del; W H B Allen, of Neb; Alex Lewis, of Mich. Secretaries—Wm Vannote, of Pittsburg; C R Flint, of N Y, and Wm Gulager. The object of this convention is mainly to foster trade with South America and encourage American shipping. There are some 200 delegates, representing nearly every important industry of the county. A committee on resolutions were appointed, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

met at Willard's hotel at 10 o'clock. Hon. Thomas Janes, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, was elected president protem in the absence of Hon. W. C. Flagg. Col. Frobel of Georgia was appointed on the committee to arrange business. After organizing the convention adjourned until 7½ p.m.

A HUGE RESOLVE.

In the congress to-night, Col. Frobel, of Georgia, offered a resolution expressing the views of the association to be in favor of the purchase of the principal lines of railroads in the United States by the government of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on business and made the special order for Thursday.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

A resolution was passed in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public land for agricultural and mechanical arts, as also a resolution expressing the sense of the body that the states should provide experimental stations throughout their limits for the testing of fertilizers and other agricultural implements.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Col. Adair, of the Cherokee nation, addressed the convention, giving an account of the progress of agriculture in the Indian nation.

The congress then adjourned until to-morrow.

Dr. Janes, president of the national agricultural congress and commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, expresses much gratification over the large and intelligent representation. There are twenty states, several territories and all the civilized Indian tribes present.

THE RISE IN BONDS.

The Good Effect of Remonetization.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times' financial article says: United States funds have surprised money people by advancing, instead of falling, on the news that the silver bill had passed in a manner that will insure its becoming law in much its present shape. We have always said that the public was not selling the stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to

PASSING FEARS OF DEALERS

and to speculative selling, which only made the market harder. Hence, on receipt of better New York prices and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides, it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time is itself tantamount to making silver a subsidiary coinage at all events, for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt, and holders

STICK TO THEIR BONDS.

This does not alter the fact that political factions in America have been playing fast and loose with the credit, or that the passing of this is a distinct breach of faith in intention. We only seek to account for the attitude of the market the only thing that will lower the prices of these or any other high class stock just now is dearer money."

THE BALLOT BURNING.

The Conclave in Session—No Result Reached.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times special dispatch says: "The Defence, Bishops Du Foulo's organ, says 'a large majority of the conclave seem secured to the partizans of the statu quo. Only two cardinals appear to advocate a struggle a outrance. About a dozen are inclined to more or less decided conciliation. The Times' Rome correspondent says the uncompromising party are divided, some favoring Cardinal Bilio for the papacy and some Cardinal Simeoni. The moderates hesitate between Cardinal Pecci and Franclu. On Tuesday, after mass and the usual rites,

THE FIRST BALLOT

will be held. This will take place between 10 and 11 o'clock. The only cardinal who has not arrived or is not expected, is Cardinal Godfroi Brossais St. Marc.

THE BURNING BALLOT

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A place by a white girl as Chambermaid or Cook. Enquire at the Benevolent Home. feb20 dlt

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The house No. 408 Whitehall street, now occupied by me, will be rented to an approved tenant. It has an acre lot with choice fruit trees, and a nice flower yard. The house has four rooms and kitchen and dining room. Also, servants' room &c. Call on Jas. L. Watkins, 42 and 44 Whitehall street. 208 feb17—d3t

FOR RENT—Boarding House No. 50 North Broad street, junction Luckie and Cauchrer streets. Centrally located. In good repair. Fine water and one among the best locations in the city. Isaac S. Boyd, office Walker & Boyd 107 feb5...dtf

FOR SALE.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL STOCK FOR SALE.—One hundred and fifty shares to be sold cheap Apply to John H. James. 333 feb17...3t

100 BARRELS Choice Eastern Seed Potatoes just arrived at Freer & Seagrnu's, 33 Whitehall street. 100 feb19...d2t

500 TONS Oak and Hickory Ashes for sale 72 Marietta street. T. T. Wilson, for C. W. Gray & Co., Graysville, Ga. 316 feb17...c2w

A FEW COPIES of the New Constitution, in pamphlet form, for sale at this office. Price five cents. dec3...dtf

BROOMS.

ATLANTA BROOM WORKS—Office corner Alabama and Fryor streets—Make all grades of Broome and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine stock before ordering from Northern sources. A. S. Lenfestey. 649 nov25...dtf jan13...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Gold Locket, between Peachtree street and the Girls' High School, containing three Likenesses—much prized by the owner. Return to this office and get reward. 361 feb5...d1t

LOST—Between Ellis and Luckie or Forsyth streets, yesterday, a large Ladies' Pin, set in pearls; written on back, "In Memory of my Mother." A reward will be paid to the finder by Dr. J. S. Todd. 344 feb20...d1t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantels, &c., builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 88 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9...d6mo

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 426 aug28...deodtf

The Constitution.

ATLANTA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1878

WE shall have to call the previous question on the dancing question.

LILL CHANDLER'S hour seems to be gradully approaching.

JIM REDPATH and Howard Carroll ought to go into copartnership in this southern outrage business.

IT is a little singular that in a crisis like this, Alderman Redfield, of Chattanooga, should be silent.

UNCLE BILLY EVARTS, has not been heard from during this Louisiana controversy. The old man has been arguing a railroad case in New York.

THE bones of Tomichichi have been resurrected in Savannah. It remains for some free-lunch fiend to bring to light Tommy chow-chow.

JOHN SHERMAN, the political sneak, ought to disguise himself as Eliza Pinkston and go to Louisiana for the purpose of consoling his fellow-criminals.

THE bondholders will come to discover after a while that the silver bill is a good thing for them as well as for the people.

BETWEEN the passage of the silver bill and the trial of his partners in Louisiana, John Sherman ought to be a very unhappy man.

THE verdict of the country, after reading Madison Wells's defence synopsized in our telegrams, will be that John Sherman should sign the document.

THE passage of the silver bill by the senate seems to have had the effect of appreciating United States securities in London. This buries one of the favorite arguments of the Shylocks.

SEVENTEEN or eighteen hundred thousand honest, prompt-paying newspapers will discontinue their favorite journals when they learn that J. Madison Wells refused a bribe of two hundred thousand dollars.

IN the course of a single week, the London Times was burned three time on the Royal exchange, the Stock exchange, and at Lloyds. It was not warlike enough to suit the mercurial Londoners.

IT is only since John W. Forney has been abroad the last time that he has discovered that honesty is the best policy. When the author of the Jamieson letter makes such a discovery as this, there is hope for our most abandoned politicians.

MR. HAYES's secretary of the treasury ought to go into the newspaper business. His arraignment of the southern democrats, in the letter signed by Wells, is quite as good as anyth'ng Howard Carroll ever wrote, and contains just as much truth.

ACCORDING to Mr. Hill, when we tell the truth about him we are mistaken. In this view of the case, we have been mistaken upon several important occasions. But an independent journal like THE CONSTITUTION can afford to be mistaken sometimes.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Sun will have to get some new historical points from little Mr. Hewitt. And in the absence of Hewitt, he might apply to Howard Carroll. Carroll is on hand with seven hundred outrages to the paragraph.

STANLEY MATTHEWS dances around on the verge of this Louisiana discussion like a man who was sure he would be drowned if he jumped into the river and afraid he would be shot if he stayed on shore. Stanley is not a success, even as an amateur statesman.

IF John Sherman were as prompt with the pen as he might be, Mad. Wells's communication would have appeared several days ago. But, after all, such healthy lies as that communication embodies call for a good deal of painstaking elaboration.

IN all probability, the able editor of the New York Tribune is engaged in the melancholy task of endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of the Shylocks that the appreciation of our government securities is due to causes other than the passage of the silver bill.

THE New Hampshire election occurs early in March. The democratic nominee is a young man of considerable popularity. He is making a tour of the state. The republican convention endorsed Hayes, and the implacables are sore. There is hope even in New Hampshire.

THE latest accounts agree that Mr. Hayes has not yet concluded to rid his cabinet of the great American political sneak. It is highly improbable that Mr. Hayes could successfully engineer this Louisiana business without the advice of the accomplished author of the Pinkston fraud.

WE publish two letters from correspondents, in another column, who seem to doubt that a Presbyterian wrote the article in Sunday's paper. We can assure these gentlemen that he is a Presbyterian—and not one of that kind that will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

THE gold sharks mustered only twenty-one votes on the passage of the silver bill. They need twenty-six to sustain a veto, and they confidently expect Mr. Hill to become one of the needed five. They will be a sick lot when they hear that he declines to serve in that capacity.

JOHN SHERMAN and Wells appear to believe that the conviction of the Louisiana returning board forgers will overthrow the present administration. Well, if it be so, so be it. We still have the consolation of knowing that such a contingency would by no means shake the foundations of the republic.

THE Gainesville Southron remarks that THE CONSTITUTION needn't do it justice unless it wants to, or words to that effect. This is perhaps true, but as matters stand, we would as lief do the Southron justice as not. The nature and extent of our failure to give our contemporary the justice that is his due are mysteries as yet.

WE invite the impoverished cotton manufacturers of New England to remove their machinery to Georgia. The Eagle and Phœnix factory of Columbus cleared $150,000 last year and is still months behind its orders, although running on extra time. Georgia is the place for successful manufacturing enterprises.

WITH the certainty of the passage of the silver bill, bonds go up and gold comes down. Thus do the arguments of the Shylocks crumble. It really appears that the best method of aiding the bondholder is to pass some more silver bills. From the present outlook, the thrifty bondholder should be thoroughly in favor of silver.

A TABLE from the money order bureau, for the last three months of 1877, shows that Atlanta is the twenty-second office in the country. New Orleans and Memphis were the only southern offices that used more money orders. Atlanta consumed 11,101 money orders, Nashville 10,834, Richmond 9,963, Charleston 7,116, Savannah 6,864, and Mobile 6,130.

THE amiable Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the author of one of the most intelligent odes to the mosquito that has ever been published, refuses to believe that there is any such thing as a money-power in the land. To say that Mr. William Cullen Bryant is hopelessly mistaken is to put the matter as forcibly as his conservative reputation will warrant.

A VERY prominent republican says that the electoral commission did not give Mr. Hayes a title to the office he now holds. It simply placed him in charge as acting president, pending a legal investigation of the claims of his rival. These are very stubborn facts, and Mr. Hayes should ponder them before he makes a descent on Louisiana.

"IF," said Mr. Hill in Griffin, "I can make silver equal to gold by giving it its proper place in currency, I am sure you would as soon have it." We are sure the wildest silver man of us all would want nothing better. Remonetization will not only give silver its proper place in the currency, but will make it equal to gold. We are glad that thoughtful consideration of the matter has caused Mr. Hill to modify his views.

HOWARD CARROLL, the Truthful James of American journalism, ought to be putting in some work on this Louisiana business. The field is a wide and profitable one. Neither Ananias Sherman, nor Saphira Pinkston, can fill it entirely. We advise Howard to take hold of the matter. One artistic touch from his eloquent pen, would light up the scene with a radiance similar to a Bengal fuse.

THE column of "Personal Intelligence" in the New York Herald, which is under the immediate supervision of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, has materially improved since we were forced to complain of the political and partisan character of the paragraphs that formed the staple of the collection. This fact alone, if any other testimony were wanting, would, so far as we are concerned, be conclusive evidence that Mr. Bennett is one of the most talented editors now connected with the American press.

THE news from the east continues to be of a peaceful nature. The British fleet has withdrawn from Princes islands, within thirteen miles of Constantinople, to Mudania bay, which is forty miles from the city. The change was made, as Lord Derby explained to the house of lords, on account of the better anchorage and the better telegraphic communication with Constantinople. The Greeks have not recrossed the frontier, and the Russians are not advancing at any point. Peace is in the air.

Now see here, Mr. Hill, your vote on the Matthews resolution was either cast or paired, because you did not wish to depreciate our bonds in Europe. We hope we do not misrepresent your position. Well, if we do not, it seems to be a queer state of affairs. The bonds of the United States have advanced since the passage of the Bland bill and the Matthews resolution. Your idea was that they would decline. The bonds themselves seem to be misrepresenting your views on the financial question.

MR. H. G. WRIGHT, the editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, who is now in Washington, states in a letter to his paper that Mr. Hill would have voted against the silver bill had he been present, and adds that the Georgia senator was paired with a senator who would have voted with the majority. It would thus appear that there has been a misunderstanding all around as to Mr. Hill's position. Mr. Hill says he was only paired on the amendments, and that he would have voted for the bill as it passed the senate.

THE "unwritten history" telegram printed in the New York Sun with respect to the attitude of Lamar, Gibson and Tucker on the electoral was not prepared by little Mr. Abe Hewitt, as we suspected. It was merely the result of his gossip. Little Mr. Hewitt cannot be too careful with his tongue. If he has anything to tell—if he possesses any facts that prove the complicity of southern democrats in the electoral frauds he should make them public. His gossip around the hotels is a phase of silliness that rarely seizes upon great men. Our advice to little Mr. Hewitt is worthy of his attention.

WHEN the issue comes fairly and squarely on sustaining or overriding a veto called forth by a sense of duty to the nation the meagre margin by which a two-thirds vote is counted on may quickly disappear.—New York Herald.

This is a fair sample of the speculations which the gold sharks are indulging in over a much-wished-for veto. When they hear that Mr. Hill is in favor of the senate bill and would have voted for it had he been present when the vote was taken, and will vote for it in case of a veto, they will begin to realize the fact that they are hopelessly beaten. That fact alone will break the backbone of the money power as far as the silver bill is concerned. The great ejectment suit of the People versus the Money Power has gone in favor of the plaintiffs, and can not be reversed.

MUNICIPAL DEBT COMPROMISES.

The scaling down process has extended from state to municipal indebtedness. Montgomery has just succeeded in settling her debt on the basis of 75 cents in the dollar—in other words, she has reduced her bonded debt from $549,600 to $345,000—the new bonds having thirty years to run and bearing only three per cent interest during the first five years, four per cent during the next five years, and five per cent for the remaining twenty years. The original rate of interest was eight per cent. Montgomery should be able to carry her debt on the new basis. She has driven a sharp bargain with her creditors. Vicksburg has done even "better," for she has secured a compromise upon a basis of 65 cents in the dollar, with bonds running fifty years at five per cent interest. Other cities will doubtless join the procession. There is one, however, that will pay her debt in full, both principal and interest, and that city is a southern city. Modesty forbids further particularization.

SENATOR HILL AGAIN.

A friend of Senator Hill explains his position on the silver bill in a communication in another column, and shows how he has been misrepresented by THE CONSTITUTION—and, further, that he has not changed front on the question since the bill passed. As long as Mr. Hill is right on this question it is useless to discuss what he was before its passage. No one can assert that he was a friend of the Bland bill. He denouncedit as a pickpocket bill, and voted against the Matthews resolution—that is, he paired with a man who would have voted for it. It would be better for Mr. Hill to vote on these questions as they come up. He is liable to be misunderstood when he pairs so frequently. The question is not whether he has come to us or we to him. The only useful question is, is he right now? If he is, and will stick to it, there is no chance to misrepresent him. He is the easiest man in the world to consider himself misrepresented when he goes wrong.

FLOUNDERING AROUND.

The shifts of the gold organs in hunting around for arguments are sometimes astonishing. Here, for instance, the Charleston News and Courier, after alluding to the measure which has recently passed the senate as the "pickpocket bill," says "the merchants and bankers will now protect themselves as best they can against the vagaries of congress, and it is quite likely that business will generally be done on a gold basis." Such a statement following a declaration that the bill will "unsettle values and disturb trade," appears to us to reach the height of absurdity; for how can a measure that practically drives business to a gold basis be said to unsettle values and disturb trade? And what objections can the gold men have to a measure which, according to the News and Courier, has the effect of bringing about "resumption?" It is a great pity that the gold organs are compelled to engage in a discussion, for it appears that whenever the stress of the moment invites them to search for an argument they invariably become confused. Thus, when the Charleston gold-bug vows that the silver bill will unsettle values, and straightway thereafter declares that the measure will bring about a gold basis in the transaction of business, it is fair to assume that the arguments are hard to find. Really we sympathize with our Charleston contemporary and sincerely regret the necessity that compels the editor to flounder about in the discussion in so absurd a manner.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTY.

It depends more upon the standpoint from which a question is viewed than upon the merits of the question itself. A Mexican and an American, although they may live but a few miles apart, can not be expected to agree upon the differences between the two countries. If any one doubts let him read the following from an article entitled "Cheerful Prospects" that appeared in a Mexican journal, called El Combate:

Already the course pursued by General Don Crescencio Fulano in El Paso county in capturing the town and shooting Howard and several Texas rangers is beginning to produce good fruit. Since that glorious triumph of the Mexican army, the raids from Texas have entirely ceased. United States forces no longer scout even in the uninhabited and unexplored portion of Mexico; and the Washington authorities will doubtless punish severely any reckless American officer who repeats these harmless raids.

If further evidence is needed that the Washington authorities have been awed into submission by our vigorous policy of aggression, it is to be found in the telegram from General Pope to his superior officer at Chicago, in which he says virtually that no Texas rangers should be allowed on the Rio Grande. These Texas troops are obnoxious to the government, and the telegram of General Pope was inspired at our own capital. As long as the Washington authorities are animated by these friendly sentiments, our voice is also for peace.

THE BOOTH AMENDMENT.

The section of the silver bill that enables any holder of the new dollars to deposit the same in the treasury in sums not less than ten dollars and receive certificates therefor, which shall be receivable for customs, taxes and other public dues, is approved by even the enemies of the bill in general. It creates a new kind of paper money redeemable in silver, to the extent of not less than two millions dollars a month. The certificates are to be reissued when received for customs or other public dues.

The strictions of the senate bill deprive the people however of any immediate good effects of remonetization. The amount of silver coin is closely limited by it, and the silver certificates must await the slow processes of the mints. If the bill provided for the issue of the certificates upon the deposit of the bullion for coinage, the whole country would promptly feel the benefits of remonetization. The relief would be almost instantaneous. As the bill stands we shall not soon see the new dollars. They will be in demand for customs. The importers will take every one of them until their value becomes equal to that of the gold dollar. The restrictions of the senate bill will doubtless increases the price of the new dollars in the immediate future, but they will not at the same time give relief to business, and will leave uncoined a large quantity of bullion that cannot share in the increased value of the new coin. As we cannot have the Bland bill, pure and simple, the next best thing would be an amendment authorizing the issue of silver certificates upon the deposit of bullion for coinage.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the democratic national committee will be held in May, and when it meets there will be no manifestation of the numerous dissatisfactions which the republican journals have manufactured. There will be no such manifestation, because there are no dissensions in the party over any party question. The currency issue has split both parties square through the middle, and it is in no sense a party question. Neither party can afford to treat it as such. It may be said to be above party, or perhaps it may be said to be a sectional question—at any rate, it is not an issue upon which the two great parties of the country can or will divide. Each in its national platform will indulge in glittering generalities carefully worded for the purpose of keeping within the party traces alike its "gold bugs" and its "repudiators." The creditor and the debtor class will be left free to fight out the currency questions to the bitter end.

Among the numberless rumors set afloat by unscrupulous journals of the radical persuasion is one to the effect that Senator Barnum will be requested at the May meeting to step down and out, on account of his anti-silver views. Nothing of the kind will be thought of. When Mr. Hewitt resigned the chairmanship of the committee, Mr. Barnum was put in his place at the solicitation of the western members of the committee, every one of whom is an ardent advocate of silver. Messrs. Eaton, of Kansas; Priest, of Missouri, and Thompson, of Ohio, were strong advocates of his election. He was unanimously elected, and he will be unanimously retained.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

The sub-committee on education, composed of Messrs. Loring, Bell, Haskell, Manning, of Mississippi, and Willis, of Kentucky, have agreed upon a bill, to be reported at an early day, of very great importance to the southern states. Its principal features provide that the proceeds of all the government lands sold after June 1, 1878, shall be distributed to the states in proportion to illiteracy of population. This for the first five years. After that period, by which time it is believed a thorough common school system will be firmly established, the proceeds of said sales are to be turned into bonds, the bonds pro-rated on the same conditions, and the accruing interest to be applied for educational purposes. Owing to the excess of the negroes, the ratio of illiteracy in the cotton states will entitle those states to a large share of this revenue. No measure of public interest since the war, says the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "has been framed which embodies so just a view of the situation all around. The 'nation's wards' have something more than a mere sentimental claim upon their guardians, and the recognition of this truth, though tardy, is none the less grateful. Another gratifying feature is found in the fact that Dr. Loring, one of the committee, a radical of the ultra school, readily conceded the justice of this measure, and joined Mr. Willis, Col. Manning and Mr. Bell in its advocacy. Truly, justice seems about ready to return to earth and draw the bandage over her eyes, old fashion. There is some assurance that the senate will concur, if the house passes this bill, in the fact that such staunch republicans as Messrs. Haskell and Loring warmly espouse the measure."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

A yellow fever convention is to say the least a novelty. One has just met and adjourned at Jacksonville. The object was to consider the matter of a uniform system of quarantine, and to take steps to prevent the introduction of disease into southern cities. There were delegates present from Norfolk, Charleston, Beaufort, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, St. Mary's, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Cedar Keys, Pensacola and Jacksonville. Among the delegates were some of the most prominent southern medical men. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a uniform and efficient system and guaranties should be adopted and administered by the national government. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and present a memorial to congress. A resolution recommending that no vessel from a port where yellow fever usually exists be allowed to enter southern ports during the summer season, was laid on the table. The matter of disinfectants was discussed at length, and a general plan for disinfecting vessels and cities adopted. A resolution was adopted that the secretary of state be requested to instruct consuls of foreign ports of commerce to report weekly the condition of their respective ports, and that this information be furnished to the sanitary boards of southern cities. The convention then adjourned to meet in February next, at Savannah.

This convention was held none too soon. The proximity of our South Atlantic coast to Havana renders precautionary measures extremely important. There is no doubt of the fact that all the epidemics which have prevailed south of Norfolk since the war can be traced directly to Havana. The germ of the disease in each instance came from that city, and the want of proper sanitary precautions did the rest. The action of the Jacksonville convention should arouse the authorities of every town on the coast below Norfolk to a full appreciation of the situation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOT PROUD A BIT.

ATLANTA, February 16, 1878.

Editors Constitution: Do you pretend to say that you can answer any question that is asked you in this column? L

A. We do not. We merely propose where a respectful inquiry is made for information to furnish it, if we can. That's all.

WHAT J. McPHERSON BERRIEN DID.

MACON, GA., February 17.

Editors Constitution: Did not Senator Berrien once refuse to obey the instructions of the legislature, and did not the succeeding legislature praise him for it? SUBSCRIBER.

You are right in both suggestions. In 1841 Senator Berrien was instructed. He defied the instructions and appealed to the people. The next legislature (1843) endorsed him for having opposed the instructions. His was a peculiar case, however. The legislature did not arraign him for any especial act, but for his whole course. The legislature was of different politics with the senator, and desired to control his vote on all political questions. He was instructed to vote against the president's nominations, against the United States bank, against the revenue and treasury bills, against the bankrupt law and the public land law. In short, he was instructed to abandon the political party with which he was acting, pretty much as if the democratic legislature of New York had attempted to instruct Mr. Conkling out of the republican party. Mr. Berrien resisted, and the political complexion of the next legislature being changed, he was sustained in so doing. We repeat, however, that on a special question, in which politics were not involved, and on which the people were determinedly planted, it has been generally considered that the state had the right to instruct her senators.

BROTHER SANKEY'S "INSTANT RELIEF."

COVINGTON, GA., February 17 1878.

Editors Constitution: Can you tell us what is the meaning of the phrase "Distant Relief" to Sankey of Moody and Sankey fame? CONSTANT READER.

It refers to the fact that before allying himself with Moody, Sankey went about the country selling a liniment that he called Instant Relief. He played on a melodeon and sang all sorts of songs while his confederates sold the quack medicines. The story is told with great positiveness.

YOU NEEDN'T BOTHER ABOUT IT.

DALTON, GA., February 17, 1878.

Editors Constitution: In view of a possible war with Mexico, I'd like to know her population. H.

It is a little over nine millions. She has twenty-nine states organized pretty much as the United States. You needn't worry about the war. We ain't going to have any.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE JANUARY TERM 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice Hons. Logan E. Bleckley, and James Jackson, Associate Justices.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Wilcoxen vs. The State. Forgery, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of "forgery," and charged with falsely and fraudulently uttering and publishing as true to one W. H. Brotherton, in said county, a certain false and forged order in writing, of the tenor following, to-wit: "Atlanta, Ga., Feb., 677.—Mr. Brotherton, let the bearer have $3 00 worth of dry goods, and charge to my acct. Respectfully, Mrs. Ann Jones," knowing the same to have been so falsely and fraudulently forged with intent, then and there, to defraud the said W. H. Brotherton, contrary to the laws of said state, etc. On the trial of the case, the jury found the defendant guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by the defendant, and also a motion for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, both of which were overruled, and the defendant excepted. The motion in arrest of judgment was not insisted on here. The main ground of error urged in behalf of the defendant was that the instrument which the defendant was charged with having uttered and published as true, had no legal efficacy, that it was signed by a married woman with directions to charge the goods to her account, that if the paper, had been a true, genuine paper it would not have created any legal liability on anybody. In view of the law in this state, when a married woman signs a promissory note, or an order for money or goods, the legal presumption is (in the absence of any proof to the contrary) that she has a separate estate out of which she intends to pay it. Huff vs. Wright, 39th Geo. Rep., 41. The defendant was charged with having uttered and published as true to one W. H. Brotherton, the false and forged order hereinbefore described, knowing the same to have been falsely and fraudulently forged, with intent to defraud the said Brotherton. There is ample evidence in the record to sustain the verdict of the jury, and there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial. See Thomas vs. The State, decided at the last term. Pamphlet 21.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor general, for the state.

Lowell Machine Shop vs. The Atlanta Cotton Manufacturing Co. Bill for injunction, etc., from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The bill charges that, on the 22d of August, 1875, the parties entered into an agreement to furnish the defendant certain machinery, as set forth in a schedule attached to the contract, for manufacturing cotton, and the defendant agreed, on the delivery of the machinery, to make its not s for the price, to-wit: about one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, payable one-tenth on the 15th January, 1876, and five per cent. of the whole payable 15th every month thereafter until, and inclusive of, 15th July, 1877, in all nineteen notes, with interest from the date of the bills of lading. It was stipulated in the agreement that, notwithstanding the giving of the notes, the title to the machinery should remain in the Lowell machine shop until all the notes were paid. It was further stipulated, that on failure to pay any or all of said notes, the complainant should have the right to enter the premises of the defendant, and take possession of and remove said machinery without legal process.

The bill then charges that, on the 1st of January, 1877, the parties entered into a second agreement, referring in terms to the agreement of August 22d, 1876, and describing it. The second agreement then set forth that all the machinery had been delivered, and in addition, under the same terms, other machinery (set forth in a schedule), amounting in all to, with the first lot, about one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars; that the notes provided for in the first agreement had been made and delivered, and that the property included in the second agreement, should be held on the same terms as provided in the first agreement, with the same right as to it in the complainant as was stipulated in the first agreement, as the property described in the first agreement. The agreements provided that the defendant should keep the property insured for the benefit of the complainant. The agreements provided that the defendant should have the right to use the machinery until demanded, after the non-payment of any of the notes.

The bill alleged that when the first note became due, it was not paid, but protested; that the complainant sent out an agent to look after the matter, and defendant then recognized complainant's right to remove, and then agreed and pledged that if the complainant would not exercise its rights to demand and remove the machinery, the defendant would not use it, but take good care of it until it paid all that was due the complainant, trusting to this pledge, did not remove the machinery, but left it in charge of defendant; that as the other notes fell due they were not paid, but protested; that complainant, still trusting to the promise of defendant, and hoping it would succeed in raising the money to pay, still refrained from making the demand, as stipulated in the contract; that, subsequently the parties entered into another agreement, of date 15th November, 1877, by which it was arranged that if defendant would, on the 25th of January, 1878, pay to the complainant the first two notes, with interest and protest fees on all the notes then due, and pay off all the mortgages and liens on its property, and other debts it owed, the complainant would give time on its debt, give up the other seventeen notes, take new ones due at different dates, ranging from date up to July, 1884, and the defendant should give the complainant a mortgage on its real estate and machinery other than complainant's for the security of the last nine notes; that this third agreement stipulated that the complainant should have the same rights as to taking possession, etc., on the failure to pay any or all of the new notes, and the defendant took the same duties and obligations as to insurance, etc; that this third agreement stipulated that the defendant would not use the machinery until it had fully performed it by paying the mortgages, the liens and other debts, paying the complainant the first two notes, and giving the mortgage, as stipulated; and that if defendant failed to perform this last agreement, then the rights of the parties should stand as though it had not been made, and the agreement be void.

The bill charged that, on the 25th of January, the complainant was here, ready and willing to perform, on its part, and so informed defendant, and that defendant failed and refused to perform, on its part, and that it so informed complainant's agent. The bill charges that the matured notes were about $84,000, and that on the 28th day of January, 1878, the defendant started the mill and commenced using the machinery, or some part of it; that on the next day complainant, by its agent, demanded the possession; that defendant refused to deliver it; that complainant then demanded permission to enter and take possession and remove it; that defendant refused this; that complainant's agent then said he stood ready to give up defendant's notes on defendant permitting him to take the machinery; that defendant, by its president, still refused to deliver, or permit complainant to take said machinery; that defendant kept its mill locked, and refused to permit complainant's agent to enter at all; that complainant's agent tried to get in, and failed; that he then asked permission to see the machinery, and that defendant refused that; that the machinery is of such a character that its market value will be impaired to the extent of from 33 to 50 per cent. by the use of it even for a short time; that its relation to the other machinery is such that it will take several days to get cotton to it. The bill charged that the defendant is insolvent. The bill prayed an injunction against the defendant's using the machinery, the appointment of a receiver and general relief. The judge granted a restraining order. At the hearing, the bill was amended, charging that the market price of the machinery had depreciated ten per cent. since August 22d, 1876; that its use for eight months would deteriorate it so that it would not pay the debt, by a large amount, and prayed an account for the damages. The prayer of the bill was also amended, so as to pray that the defendant might be enjoined from refusing to permit the complainant to enter on the premises and take possession of the machinery and remove it. The answer admits the first two agreements, but denies that any agreement was ever made, or any assurance ever given, that the defendant would not use the machinery, as charged, although the conclusion of the answer intimates that the president only means by this, that no assurance was made in his time. It also denied that the third written agreement had ever been an agreement, though it admitted defendant had executed it and transmitted it to complainant, but said that it had no notice from complainant that it had accepted it, and that it, the defendant, had therefore taken no steps to prepare for its performance. It admitted the refusal and failure to pay on the 25th, or do the other things stipulated. It admitted that the mill had been run, and part of complainant's machinery used, but said that it was not injured by its use—saying nothing, however, as to the effect of the use on its market value. The answer also admitted the demand by complainant's agent, and the defendant's refusal, as stated in the bill. The answer also denies the insolvency.

Annexed to the answer was an affidavit of —— Harris, to the effect that a portion of the machinery of complainant had been used; that he was superintendent; that plaintiff's agent had, in January, 1878 told him that if defendant would pay all its debts to other people it could snap its fingers at complainant. Harris also says that, at the end of a year, the machinery would be injured ten per cent.

The complainant read the affidavit of Geo. W. Adair, to the effect that shortly after the first note became due, and was not paid, complainant's agent came to see about the matter, and that he, Adair, was president at the time, and he assured him if he would not move the machinery, the defendant would take care of it; that he recognized his right to take it, but hoped he would not do so, but give them a chance, so that they might raise the money in some way.

Complainant read the affidavits of J. W. English, A. Murphy, E. E. Rawson, directors at the time, to the same effect. Mr. Murphy and Mr. English stating that this assurance was that the machinery should not be used until all due when used was paid, or complainant's consent obtained, and that the utmost good faith would be observed; Mr. Rawson stating the same, and Mr. English and Mr. Murphy stating that, to the best of their memory, the assurance was given to complainant's agent at a meeting of the board, or executive committee, at which such agent was present.

Complainant read affidavits of Mr. W. R. Philips, Mr. R. H. Richards, and Mr. G. W. Parrot, to the effect that the running of factory machinery for making goods, even for a short time, would injure its market value; Mr. Parrot said 20 per cent, Mr. Richard, something like 20 per cent, and Mr. Philips, from 15 to 20. These affidavits showed that they had been engaged in cotton manufacturing, and understood the subject. Mr. Parrot also stated that cotton manufacturing machinery had depreciated in the markets in the last eighteen months 10 to 15 per cent.

Complainant read affidavit of George W. Bedlow, to the effect that, after the first note became due, he, as agent of the complainant, came to Atlanta, and that he was assured by Mr. Adair, then president, and by other parties, three of the directors, whom he now remembers, that if complainant would not exercise its right to take possession, the company would not use the machinery until it paid all that would be due, or get the consent of complainant. Also the affidavits of H. K. McCay and R. P. Trippe, to the effect that the agreement dated November 15th, 1877, was not, in fact, formally executed by defendant until about the 9th of December, 1877, and that they then informed Mr. Kimball that the complainant would agree to it. Mr. McCay also stated that, on the 21st, or 22d of January, he informed Judge Hopkins, the defendant's (then) attorney, that the agreement was here, signed by the complainant; that its agent was ready to accept the money, and to do as the agreement provided.

Complainants read extracts from defendant's minutes.

1st. An order, dated 26th January, 1878, reciting that the president had been instructed to get the mill ready to run; that he had reported it ready, and, thereupon, the board ordered him to start it.

2d. A minute, dated 14th November, 1877, reciting that the president had presented the form of an agreement with the Lowell machine shop, and then ordered that the officers execute

3d. A report of the president of defendant to the directors, stating the amount of its debts to complainant, and the amount and maturity of the notes; that he had a personal consultation with complainant; that he had offered complainant the following proposition; (See Letter Book B., pages 95, 96, 97 and 98. Also, letter of Mr. Burke, treasurer, September 15th, 1877.) This proposition was accepted. The report then goes on to say that complainant had acted very liberally, etc., etc., and that the arrangement he had made was very advantageous to defendant.

Complainant also read extract from minutes, showing that, in August last, the president had pawned some of the machinery to secure $400, and that the directors had ordered him to sell it and pay the $400. Also, extract showing that 2,000 shares of preferred stock was ordered to be issued 50 cents on the dollar. Also, extract showing that the machinery had been run, though no cotton in it, before the 25th of January, 1878. Also, extract showing an order to start on the 26th January, 1878.

The defendant read extracts from minutes, to-wit: copy of letter from G. W. Bedlow, without date, saying that the complainant could not consent that the propositon of Mr. Inman should be accepted, as by that it would be put off a year, and only get something then if the profits were $40,000, and the machinery be damaged 50 per cent. Also, Mr. Kimball's affidavit, showing that the preferred stock issued to him as salary, was not a part of the 2,000 shares, though that issued to the treasurer was.

Appended to defendant's answer were some letters of Mr. Burke, treasurer of the complainant, two dated in October, insisting on his paying all liens and mortgages and all debts except complainant's, and other letters from Mr. Burke, dated in December, 1877, and one in January, 1878, using language in reference to the agreement of November 15, 1877, such as "proposed agreement," "contemplated agreement."

The court, after argument, refused the injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the complainant's entering the premises, and moving away the machinery. He did enjoin the defendant from using the machinery, but required complainant to give a bond, with security, of $50,000 in 15 days, or the injunction should fall; and ordered, further, that if the defendant did at any time give bond with security of one-third of the value of the property, to answer all damages in case the machinery was wrongfully used, the injunction should ipso facto be dissolved, without any order of the judge.

Complainant excepts to so much of the judgment as refuses the injunction asked for, prohibiting the defendant from hindering the complainant's entering and moving the property, and to the order requiring a bond from complainant, and to the order allowing the injunction to be dissolved on defendant giving bond as stated.

At the hearing before the judge, counsel said they would not press for the appointment of a receiver.

Continued on Third Page.

—To an already well established reputation, are constantly added the warmest praises of travelers who have enjoyed the hospitalities of the Grand Central Hotel, New York. 345 feb13...d3m wed fri sun feb19...d1w

A Grateful Odor.

Indicative of health and purity, is communicated to the mouth by the sweet scented SOZODONT, which makes the teeth as white and as radiant as polished porcelain, and contains no ingredient that is not highly beneficial to both gums and teeth. feb19 deod1w&w1t

My Ware House and Store and its immense lot of Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Caskets is at No. 26 West Alabama streets The finest Hearse in the State. Will attend Funerals at reasonable rates. Funeral Notice given in city papers free of charge. 275 jan15...d1y tf n FRANK X. BLILEY.

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MIRROR OF IRELAND,

Irish Brigade Band and Orchestra,

Remodeled and Enlarged for the Present Season.

—18—

VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.

Great National, Musical and Pictorial Entertainment.

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The Beautiful Scenery of Ireland.

The Entire Company appearing in Original Songs, Dances and Sketches.

Matinee Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Admission 75 cts; No extra charge for reserved seats; Children, 25 cts; Gallery, 50 cts

J. LE T MORSE, Business Manager. 296 feb17...d6t

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SIMMONS, SIMMONS, SLOCUM SLOCUM AND AND SWEATNAM'S SWEATNAM'S MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION. Reserved Seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Book Store. H. R. PARMELE, Agent. 275 feb16...d&t sat sun tues wed thur

New Advertisements.

WILL be sold by Shackelford & Krouse, in front of their Auction House, on 21st of March, 1878, the following Unclaimed Freight now in the Depot of Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, for freight:

1 bundle Mop Brush and Holder
1 box marked Amanda Baker, Macon, Ga.
1 package Paper Bags marked P. M., Charleston
1 box, marked G F Wilson, care of Stephens & Flynn.
2 boxes, marked Morrill M and

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19 1878

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—When a well-regulated newspaper like the Darien Gazette jumps up and says of THE CONSTITUTION that "no paper in the state is edited with such marked ability, nor none so deservedly popular; you may depend upon it that there is some ground upon which to base such a sweeping charge.

—Forsyth will probably receive more than ten thousand bales of cotton this season.

—Monroe county calls for a county fair, and she ought to have one.

—The papers are after Alderman Singleton, of Macon. What has Alderman Singleton done?

—In Madison county recently a grown man was married to a girl eleven years old.

—The Thomaston Herald has suspended publication.

—The lumber market in Darien continues stiff.

—A Macon man was very much frightened the other night by finding a coffin in his porch containing a chalk skeleton. It was the work of the baddish boy.

—Savannah has been troubled recently by a boarding house beat who gave his name as Fred Couper.

—Twenty-eight vessels are at Darien loading with lumber.

—Frank Blair, chief of the Savannah fire department, was presented with a beautiful fireman's hat the other day by the paid employees of the department.

—Mrs. Thomas Granberry, of Harris county, died recently of consumption.

—Savannah had an innocent shooting affray between two white men the other day.

—Judge Schley, of Savannah, was in Augusta yesterday.

—Columbus comes forward with a serious cutting affray between two factory operatives. Intoxication brought it about.

—Mr. John D. Munnerlyn, of Waynesboro, is a candidate for clerk of the United States district court of Savannah.

—Augusta killed her usual mad-dog on Sunday.

—The Gainesville Southron complains of the gloomy weather.

—More than a hundred rafts of lumber arrived at Darien last week. The flourishing Grubb publishes the flourishing Gazette in a flourishing lumber market.

—Talbotton will shortly be a meteorological station. Prof. J. R. Glenn, of Le Vert college, will do the observing.

—The casual burglar is practicing his profession in Columbus.

—There are only forty-five prisoners in the Savannah jail. Talbotton jail is occupied by one.

—Dr. Bullie contributes an interesting sketch of old Midway church in Liberty county to the Darien Gazette.

—Buchanan, in Haralson county, is improving.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Bass Tilman, of Haralson county, was accidentally destroyed by fire the other day.

—Columbus Enquirer: A negro woman in Lumpkin, Stewart county, purchased a lot of a gentleman for $110, on the condition that he would move her shanty thereon, which was fulfilled. She paid him all but $85, and then came to a standstill. He sued her for the balance and got judgment on the house and lot. She, determined not to be outdone, secured the aid of a considerable number of negro men, last night a week ago, telling them that the white folks were going to take her house from her, and rolled it off the lot. She now says, "Thank God, I'm safe!" The party possessing the judgment is now after the negroes who aided in moving the house.

—Savannah News: About twenty minutes to twelve o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from station No. 13, at the corner of West Broad and Broughton streets, the vicinity of several fine cotton warehouses, which brought out the fire department with great promptness. The fire was discovered to be in the splendid brick warehouse on West Broad street, and occupying the block bounded by Orange, Pine and Ann streets, in which was stored a large amount of cotton. The fire was burning quite briskly when the department reached the scene, and in a few moments afterward broke out from the roof and illuminated the entire horizon. The firemen got quickly to work, and the battle commenced. The fire had the ascendancy, however, and encouraged by a stiff breeze, increased rapidly and fiercely, and it was not long ere the conviction was forced upon the hundreds of spectators who been attracted to the scene that the greater portion, if not the entire warehouse, was doomed to destruction. In an incredibly short time the entire interior of the western side of the warehouse (which is in the shape of an ell) fronting on Orange street, was a broad expanse of flame, presenting a sight that is rarely seen in a life time. For a brief period the eastern portion of the warehouse separated from the other by a brick wall with only one arch in the centre as an entrance, escaped the flames, and it was thought that had the doors been opened some of the cotton stored on that side could have been removed. The rapid progress of the fire and the myriads of sparks which were falling in every direction, in the opinion of the chief fireman, rendered the effort too hazardous, as the extent of the conflagration might have been increased. Although the firemen worked hard, and immense streams of water were played constantly, no perceptible check was made, and, within an hour and a half the fine warehouse was a heap of ruins, the roof having fallen in and the walls crumbling into hundreds of pieces. The flames, which had enveloped the entire lot of cotton, in the spacious building, were not abated but rather seemed to gather impetus, as the walls caved, and the wind had full play. The fire was first discovered by mounted policeman Leach, whose attention was attracted to a reflection on the wall of the opposite warehouse on Orange street. He immediately proceeded to the spot, and found there was fire in the warehouse, near the second iron door from Ann street, the light showing through an opening at the bottom, and causing the reflection on the opposite wall. Hastening to station 13 he sounded the alarm. The bottom of the door had been pried up, and thus a ventilation was given which fanned the flames and through this opening there is no doubt the incendiary's torch was introduced. About an hour and a half previous to this the policeman on the beat reported to mounted Policeman Leach that the door of the warehouse had apparently been tampered with, but no other damage was to be seen. At a quarter after eleven o'clock, not quite half an hour before the fire was discovered, Policeman Leach meeting Sergeant Havey as he passed on his rounds, reported the matter to him, and Sergeant Harvey went to the door, examined it and the vicinity, but perceived nothing wrong; there was no appearance or smell of fire. At twenty minutes to twelve, Policeman Leach again passing in the vicinity, discovered the fire and gave the alarm, as stated. So it is evident that the place was set on fire, and by parties who were doubtless watching the movements of the police. The warehouse, which is a total loss, was the property of the Savannah Bank and Trust company and cost between thirty and forty thousand dollars. It was insured for twenty thousand dollars in several agencies represented by Messrs. Purse & Thomas. The premises were leased by Messrs. H M. Comer & Co., who had an storage four thousand bales of cotton, which had been consigned to them and belonged to different parties throughout the state. There were included in the cotton stored fifteen bales belonging to the Savannah Bank & Trust company. Messrs. Comer & Co. had insurance on the cotton amounting to $220,000 in different agencies. It was impossible at the time to ascertain in what companies the insurance was placed, but we learn the Southern Mutual, represented by T. H. Harden & Co., had $10,000, and Major James T. Stewart had $10,000 in the London and Lancashire.

SUPREME COURT.

Concluded From Second Page.

The object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a specific performance of the contract set forth therein on the part of the defendant, in accordance with its covenant and agreement, and the question is, whether, by the existing law of this state, a judge of the superior court, acting as chancellor, can out of term time and in vacation, grant the relief prayed for? The 249th section of the code declares, that the judges of the superior courts cannot exercise any power out of term time, except the authority is expressly granted. We know of no law which authorizes a judge of the superior court, acting as a chancellor, to make a decree in vacation for a specific performance of a contract, however plain and undisputed the same may be, and know of no decision or precedent in this state to that effect. The judge, acting as chancellor, has authority to grant injunctions in vacation to prevent injury and injustice from being done, until the cause can be heard on its merits at the regular term of the court to which it is made returnable. It was insisted on the argument here that the complainant did not ask for any decree for a specific performance of the contract, but only asked for an order enjoining the defendant from refusing to permit the complainant to enter its premises and take possession of the machinery, and to remove it. The complainant was not entitled to that order, (which, for all practical purposes, would have been a specific performance of the contract), until it had been shown, upon the final hearing of the cause, that there had been a breach of that contract, and that the complainant was equitably entitled in view of the facts of the case, to have it specifically performed by the defendant. It may be true that, from the complainant's view of its own case, the contract should be ordered to be specifically performed on motion before the judge acting as chancellor in vacation, but the defendant is entitled to be heard upon that question at a regular term of the court, as provided by law, before any such order or decree shall be made, inasmuch as the defendant may then show, if it can do so, the contract to be unfair, or unjust, or against good conscience, as a reason why it should not be specifically performed. Code 3130. In the meantime it shall be the duty of the chancellor to see to it that the rights of the parties are protected, and especially is it the duty of this court in the exercise of its revisory powers to compel parties to perform their contracts in good faith according to the well established principles of equity in all cases like the one now before us, and to that end we affirm the judgment of the chancellor in granting the injunction restraining the defendant from using the complainant's machinery in its factory, but reverse the terms and conditions on which that injuction was granted, and in view of the facts disclosed in the record, the chancellor is directed to grant the following order in the case, instead of the one heretofore granted by him, without the condition of requiring bond and security of the complainant, (to wit): "Let the writ of injunction issue in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, restraining the defendant, its officers and agents from using the complainant's machinery in its factory, as set forth in the complainant's bill, until the further order of the court. But in the event the defendant shall enter into bond, with good and solvent security, to be approved by the chancellor, in an amount equal to the sum of the purchase money agreed to be paid by the defendant for the machinery, including the amount of the lawful interest due thereon, conditioned to pay to the complainant the eventual condemnation money that may be decreed against it on the final hearing of the cause, then said injunction to the dissolved."

Let the judgment below be affirmed with directions as herein indicated.

McCay & Trippe, for plaintiff in error.

Hopkins & Glenn; N. J. Hammond, for defendants.

Holland vs. Heyman & Bro. Complaint, form Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The bankruptcy of a corporation does not put an end to the corporate existence, nor vacate the office of its directors.

2. After a chartered bank has been adjudicated a bankrupt, a member of its last active board of directors, (the board in existence when the failure occurred, and the act of bankrupicy was committed,) cannot buy up claims against it at a discount, and entitle himself to credit therefor at full face value in settlement with creditors, on his personal liability as a stockholder. At least, this cannot be done so as to defeat the suit of a creditor who commenced his action before the bought-up claims were actually applied in extinguishment of the stockholder's personal liability, and whilst the stockholder held them, as transferee, open against the bank, he not having surrendered or cancelled them until after the action was brought.

3. When a stockholder is sued as such, and he defends on claims against the bank, purchased by him, his legal disability as a director to purchase at a discount may be urged by the plaintiff in reply, without any allegation to that effect in the pleadings.

Judgment affirmed.

Candler & Thomson; Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

E. F. Hoge; Samuel Weil, for defendant.

Malone vs. Buice. Equity, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

When lumber is sold by the owner of a steam saw mill, with an understanding that the same is to be used in erecting a building upon particular premises, he not knowing that the premises are trust property, but believing them to be the individual property of the purchaser, but the purchaser in fact holding the title as trustee, and the building is accordingly erected, and is beneficial to the trust estate, adding to the permanent value thereof and increasing the yearly rents and profits, and the trustee is personally insolvent, so that no remedy against him in his individual capacity would be available, equity will appropriate the increased rents of the premises to the payment of the purchase money of the lumber; and, to that end, a receiver may be appointed to rent out the property and divide the rent between the creditor and the trustee on the basis prescribed by the verdict and the decree, the object being to pay the creditor, not out of the corpus of the trust estate, nor out of the rents which the property would produce without the new building, but only out of the enhanced rents resulting from the use of the building, the trust estate having paid nothing for the material or the erection. Compare 6 B. Monroe, 29; 13 Allen, 182; 60 Barber, 317.

Judgment affirmed.

W. L. Calhoun, for plaintiff in error.

Abbott & Kendrick, for defendant.

Bohler vs. Owens. Case, from City Court of Atlanta.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Negligence, whether on the part of the inn-keeper or on the part of the guest, is equally a question for the jury. The court should not instruct them that the guest was bound to fasten a particular window of his room if he could have seen it by the use of ordinary diligence. Whether, under the circumstances, he was justifiable in assuming that there was no such window, or that it was kept fastened, are matters for the jury to determine, and not for the court.

2. Where the guest admitted that the loss occurred by his own fault, the jury should have been left to give such effect to the admission as they thought it deserved, and to settle its signification for themselves. It was error to instruct them that they might consider it in two aspects, first, as showing a conscious omission to exercise proper care and diligence, or secondly, as an admission that, from being affected by drink, he failed in the use of such care and diligence.

3. Though the verdict was what it ought to have been, under the evidence, a new trial is awarded in obedience to section 3248 of the code.

Judgment reversed.

E. N. Broyles; John B. Redwine, for paintiff in error.

E. P. Howell, for defendant.

Lewis Scofield vs. C. B Gaskill et al. Claim and equity, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

A security on an official bond, who aids the principal in the breach thereof, is not entitled to contribution from a co-security for damages consequential upon said breach.

Judgment affirmed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

B. F. Abbott; John A. Wimpey, for defendants.

Healy, Berry & Co. vs. Lewis Scofield. Claim, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. The claim affidavit was in the name of Thomas G. Healy, Maxwell R. Berry and Julius A. Hayden, Berry making the affidavit; the motion for a new trial stated the case at the head of the motion as "Lewis Scofield vs. Healy, Berry & Co., claim, etc.," and then states, "The claimants being dissatisfied," etc.; the bill of exceptions states the case, as claimed by Healy, Berry & Co.; a motion was made to dismiss the writ of error because of the variance between the claim affidavit, and the motion for new trial and bill of exceptions: Held, that as neither the motion for a new trial, nor the bill of exceptions, sets out a partnership, the words Healy, Berry & Co., will be construed to mean the claimants, Thomas G. Healy, Maxwell R. Berry and Julius A. Hayden, and that the case will not be dismissed on the ground that a party other than the three claimants set out in the claim affidavit moved for the new trial, and brought the case to this court, and the bill of exceptions will be amended so as to set out the names in full.

2. The case is controlled on the merits by Scofield vs Gaskill, decided today.

Judgment reversed.

Collier & Collier; Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiffs in error

D. F. & W. R Hammond; P. L Mynatt, for defendant.

The Central Railroad and Banking Co. vs. E Glass, administrix. Suit for damages, from Clayton.

JACKSON, J.

The presumption of law being that the company was negligent in running over and hurting Glass, and the question whether such presumption was rebutted or not by the proof having been fairly submitted to the jury, and there being no sufficient evidence of diligence to rebut the presumption, this court will not control the superior court in the exercise of its discretion in refusing the new trial—no substantial error having been committed by the court on the issue on which the case turned.

Judgment affirmed.

N. J. Hammond; Speer & Stewart for plaintiff in error.

Gartrell & Wright; Jno. T. Glenn, for defendant.

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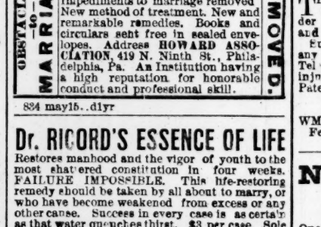

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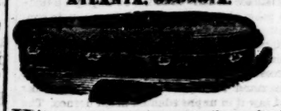

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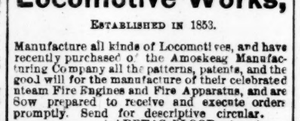

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Condensed Time Card, taking effect Jan. 13, 1878

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	Train No 1.	Train No. 3
Leave Atlanta	11:40 p m and	2:05 p m
Arrive Macon	6:30 a m and	6:55 p m
Leave Macon	7:30 a m and	7:35 a m
Arrive Eastman	10:10 a m and	12:05 a m
Arrive Jesup	2:08 p m and	6:30 p m
Leave Jesup	2:18 p m and	7:30 p m
Arrive Brunswick	4:00 p m and	10:10 p m
Leave Brunswick	4:15 p m	
Arrive Fernandina	7:35 p m	
Leave Fernandina	7:45 p m	
Arrive Jacksonville	11:00 p m	

GOING NORTH.

	Train No. 2.	Train No. 4
Leave Jacksonville	5:30 a m	
Arrive Fernandina	8:55 a m	
Leave Fernandina	8:45 a m	
Arrive Brunswick	1:00 m	
Leave Brunswick	12:05 p m and	2:45 a m
Arrive Jesup	1:47 p m and	3:25 a m
Leave Jesup	2:08 p m and	4:06 a m
Arrive Eastman	6:05 p m and	12:33 p m
Arrive Macon	8:45 p m and	5:10 p m
Leave Macon	9:16 p m and	8:40 a m
Arrive Atlanta	5:02 a m and	1:45 p m

Route via Jesup and Live Oak.
GOING SOUTH.

	Train No. 1.	Train No. 3
Leave Atlanta	11:40 p m and	2:05 p m
Arrive Macon	6:30 a m and	6:55 p m
Leave Macon	7:30 a m and	7:35 a m
Arrive Eastman	10:10 a m and	12:04 a m
Arrive Jesup	2:08 p m and	6:30 p m
Leave Jesup		7:35 p m
Arrive Live Oak		8:30 a m
Arrive Jacksonville		9:30 a m

GOING NORTH.

	Train No 2.	Train No. 4
Leave Jacksonville		3:45 p m
Arrive Live Oak		9:30 p m
Leave Live Oak		9:40 p m
Arrive Jesup		5:25 a m
Leave Jesup	2:08 p m and	6:05 a m
Arrive Eastman	6:05 p m and	12:25 p m
Arrive Macon	8:45 p m and	5:10 p m
Leave Macon	9:16 p m and	8:40 a m
Arrive Atlanta	5:02 a m and	1:45 p m

All connections by the Cumberland Route are daily, Sundays included.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 are run specially in interest of the Cumberland Route, and make close connections all the way through.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are run making close connections at Jesup for Florida, via Live Oak, all rail

No connections are missed between Macon and Jacksonville on the Cumberland Route, as the lines wait on each other.

The connections by the Jesup Route via Live Oak, are daily, Sundays excepted.

Sleepers on all Night Trains.

No change of Cars between Fernandina, Florida, and Jacksonville, Florida, solid trains being run.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad also offers regular and superior Freighting Facilities from Brunswick to Jacksonville, Palatka, Mellonville, Enterprise, and All Points contiguous thereto in East Florida; and on All Routes and water courses tributary to the Upper St. Johns. Also, with Darien, points on the Satilla River, St. Marys, Fernandina, and points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India, Transit Co.'s R. R. and on the Gulf Coast. This by Green Line via Brunswick, Georgia, where applicable; and where not, by customary rates.

The special attention of Merchants and Freighters is called to this fact. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER LINE.

For rates or other information address either of the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE,
General Freight, Ticket and Pass. Agent,
Macon, Ga.

GEO. W. ADAMS,
General Superintendent M. & B. R. R.,
264 feb15...dtf Macon, Ga.

G. W. Adair, Auctioneer.

BY authority of the Committee of Creditors of G W. Adair, Bankrupt, we will sell at the Court House door, on the first Tuesday, the fifth of March next, the following property, as per plat:

1. Two 3-room houses and lot, one fronting on Victoria street, and the other fronting on John street.

2. A lot fronting on Marietta and running East to Plum street, with a 2-room house well, &c

3. Two unimproved lots on the corner of Plum and Pine streets.

4. One unimproved lot on the corner of Fulton and Frazer streets.

5. Five unimproved lots of the Ponder survey, outside of city limits, near Marietta street.

6. Eight unimproved lots outside of city limits, near Dr. Anger's Ponce de Leon Springs—Dorsey survey.

7. Three lots, Nos. 4, 6, 8—80x100 feet, fronting on Newton street, near Winship's foundry.

8. One lot with 2-room house, on Magazine street, 50x200 feet.

9. One lot, 50x90 feet, on Horton street, with 2-room house, well, &c

10. One unimproved lot, 10x200 feet, on Glenn street, in rear of Mr James Burns' property.

11. One unimproved lot, 50x334 feet, at end of Street car line, on Whitehall street

12. One well timbered lot, containing 5 64-100 acres on Anderson street in the southeast part of the city—a part of it outside city limits—nice for a garden.

All sold for the benefit of the creditors of George W. Adair. Examine this property. All the improved lots are occupied by good rent-paying tenants.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in six, 12 and 18 months, with 7 per cent. interest.

HOYT & CULPEPPER,
Trustees for Creditors of Geo. W. Adair, Bankrupt.
281 feb16...d7t feb16 17 20 24 28 mar 3 5

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly mo

There can be no further question as to the SUPERIORITY of the

"DOMESTIC"

SEWING MACHINES

AND FASHIONS.

As Craige & Co., of 43 Whitehall street, have been in the State more than fourteen weeks, and are known as COLONELS in and about "our boarding house." That settles it !!!

473 jan29...dtf

The Constitution.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1878

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Simmons, Slocum & Sweatman's minstrels to-night—an excellent troupe.

—Amateur music is being carried to a fine perfection in Atlanta.

—An Archery club is spoken of among the young ladies of the city.

—The custom house stands grimly in the pause of semi-completion.

—The grass is putting on a spring-like green and the sap is gently rising.

—Everybody talks about dancing. Swing corners!

—A negro greenback club exists in Atlanta.

—Everybody is going to hear General Toombs Friday night.

—Peter Cooper's big free school at Limestone Spring will have a full endowment and every facility for fine education.

—The new assistant tax receivers will soon begin to receive returns of personal property.

—Everybody seemed out walking or riding yesterday to enjoy the glorious sunshine.

—It costs $25 for a St. Louis blood to take a lady friend to see Modjeska. Atlanta boys are frequently "stuck," but hardly so bad as that.

—A ton of bologna sausage a week is required to supply the free lunch tables of Atlanta. A car load of rye bread goes along with it.

—The Bric a Brac club will meet at W. M. Pendleton's, 316 Whitehall, on Friday evening next. A gay time is expected, as some new features will be introduced.

—We can find no tangible opposition to the assessment of personal property. The unanimous sentiment is in favor of letting it have a fair trial.

—Colonel Tom Howard says: "You might as well try to make a coc-fish climb a tree tail foremost, with a loaf of bread in his mouth, as to make a new Englander understand the sentiment of the south.

—We will have not less than a dozen candidates for governor in the state at the next election. As many as twenty five men are looking forward to the time when they will be governor.

—There will be service and a lecture at Y. M. C. A. hall, Whitehall street this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. B. Johnson of the reformed Episcopal church. Seats free. On Sunday also, morning and evening.

—The Catholic library is always open and all citizens, strangers particularly, are ever welcome in the rooms. The library is visited by large numbers of ladies every day. The membership has constant accessions, and the directors pronounce the library a permanent institution.

—Young man—"I'd like to know positively whether or not there is a hell!" Old man—"Why? You have no idea of trying to get there, have you?" Y. M.—"Oh, no; none at all." O. M.—"Your whole aim is to get to heaven, ain't it?" Y. M.—"Of course it is!" O. M.—"Well, then, what have you to do with hell? Just fix your whole thoughts on heaven and let hell take care of itself."

—The prospects of the Kimball house are considerable brighter now than for a long time. Col. McGinley paid a rental of $12,000, besides supplying steam for all the stores of the block. The rental previously was higher than this. Nichols made money with it, and Crittenden carried off $20,000 in cash as net profits for his lease. It is probable that the owners will now run it permanently with Major Miller a manager.

—Who will run for congress seems to be a mooted question among some of our local politicians. We can't say for all the state, but from what we hear there will be some one to contest the election in the first, fourth, fifth and ninth in the other districts it seems to be conceded that no one can whip the fight against those who are in. Tete Smith may run for governor. If he does there will be a vacancy in the second district.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. George Parrott has bought the Leyden cotton compress.

—Colonel Wooten, of Macon, is in the city.

—Judge Pittman keeps the county roads in fine order.

—Mr. Frank Miller wears his new dignity most gracefully.

—Rev. Benjamin Johnson has returned after an absence of several weeks.

—Mr Combs, formerly of the Athens Banner is in the city.

—Mr, Henry Buesse, the ex-mayor of Athens, is in the city.

—Mr. M. M. Brannan writes very graceful verse.

—John Lowry heads the list on valentines, having received fifteen.

—The new York Herald mentions the presence of Bishop Pierce in the metropolis.

—When a young lady compliments Librarian Harman he blushes behind a pink silk handkerchief.

—Gen. Longstreet is in New Orleans at present, closing up his affairs in that city. He will make Georgia his permanent home.

—Mr. G. W. Kates did the stage management of the Mistletoe Bough most efficiently.

—During the absence of Mayor Angier, Alderman Jones is mayor pro tem. and fills the position admirably.

—It is rumored that "Mr. Townsend" the talented bones of the Atlanta minstrels, has received an offer of a position in a professional troupe, but has declined the honor.

—Capt. Turner, of Brooks, is in the city. He is a talented lawyer, and has made many friends in our city, by his upright, able and manly cause in the legislature.

—It is said that Gen. Toombs owns $100 000 in Atlanta city bonds and property. And to think too, that he once called this "the h—ll of the universe."

—Col. A. T. McIntyre, of Thomasville; Col. H. G. Turner, of Quitman; Col. Geo. W. Warlick, of Smithville, and Col Samuel Hall, are attending the supreme court.

—The debate on dancing between Mr. Maddox and Mr. Grady will not come off tonight as announced. It will be announced in due time.

—Mr. Robt. Dohme, of Kingston, who knew Mr. George Sharp very intimately, is of the opinion that he was lost in a ship that sailed out from Philadelphia. He is certainly quite as securely lost as ever Charley Ross was.

—Miss Annie C——, of Huntsville, Ala., left yesterday for Selma, after a two months' sojourn in the city. She was bidden farewell at the train by two young ladies and four young gentlemen. A fifth accompanied her as far as West Point.

—It is said that Mr. Jos. G. Baillie, of Augusta, has spent $2,700 in cash, trying to catch Mr. J. H. Miller, who passed some forged notes on him. He has about run his man to earth now.

—Col. George W. Adams, the very efficient superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad was in the city Monday We were pleased to see his genial face. He is putting this road in first class condition, and now has over it one of the best routes to the sea and to Florida. Those who once try the Cumberland route always are so well pleased with the comfort and convenience that they need no further commendation.

CAPITAL NOTES.

—Gov. Colquitt left yestrday afternoon for Washington city. He will be absent a few days and has gone for the purpose of instituting investigations into the matter of some claims of the state of Georgia against the United States.

—Maj. John Wheaton and Willis Regan have notified the governor of their inability to attend the exposition convention at Washington the 22d. Col. Wm. L. Scruggs will attend and will represent the state at large.

THE GAY AND FESTIVE.

THE STAGE, THE GUN AND THE TURF.

Who our Coming Actors Are—Notes on Horseflesh—Gambolling on the Green.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

—Mr. DeGive scouts the idea of a stock company in Atlanta. He is a pretty fair judge of what will pay.

—Augustin Daly is not the sort of manager to make business friends. Few who deal with him here appreciate his style.

—Miss Davenport was called before the curtain oftener in Atlanta than any other actress who has appeared here this season.

—The Atlanta Amateur minstrels have concluded not to tour. It is said the plan was not exactly according to Hoyle.

—Some of the best gags of the show given by the minstrels were gotten off at the Towns-end.

—Mrs. Edwin Adams is the guest of Joseph Jefferson, at his Louisiana plantation on the Teche.

—Cal Wagner is in Washington city and will delight the folks with fresh negro specialties.

—Milt Barlow is shinnying around in western New York tickling the cheese-makers.

—Jo Murphy, with his "Kerry Gow," and other pathetic Irish plays, is doing Texas.

—Mme Duclos and her Red-stocking Base Bawlers are at the Folly theatre, Chicago, playing to bald-headed houses.

—The Hibernian minstrels are said to be an unusually excellent troupe and their exhibitions are quite elegant.

—The fourth coming reception by the Rowing Musical club will be one of the grandest affairs of its kind ever witnessed in this city.

—The ladies among our theatre goers are more unanimous in their praise of Mrs. Chanfrau than any of the other female stars we have had.

—A colored woman is about to appear in tragedy at Washington. Colored women frequently appear in genuine tragedy in this part of the country.

—Chicago is preparing to go wild over Miss Selika, a colored prima donna who has received high commendation from Max Strakosch.

—The New Orleans Times hauls Lawrence Barrett over the coals in refreshing style. They pronounce him frightfully absurd in his part in the "Counterfeit Presentment."

—Brignoli, with his opera troupe, has written here for dates. He is booked for the 26th inst., and will be here with a splendid company.

—The rehearsal of the Rossini club Monday night, was a perfect success. To hear the voices of Miss Kennedy and Mrs Peel will repay any one to attend the performance. Look out for a good entertainment next Monday.

—"La Voz del Bravo," a journal of Matamoras, Mexico, has the following excellent words for Fay Templeton and her mother: "Anto Mis Favoritos la Sra. Vane estuvieron renonomas en la ejecucion de sus canciones en castellanoly ambas agradaron en estremo."

TURF TOPICS.

—The race last week was a clean bilk to the sports.

—The postponement of the organization of a north Georgia fair association has given our horse-men another set-back. They want it right away.

—The South Carolina Jockey club intend having an extra meeting of two days at the Washington course, February 22d and 23d. All the horses now on the track will remain and take part in the sport.

—The Kentucky papers report that Ten Broeck is in excellent health and condition and is taking his daily exercise preparatory to the coming campaign.

—In 1876 the total amount of money trotted for in America was $1,132,324 and in 1877 the sum was $925,534—the decline all owing to John Sherman's contraction policy!

—The Louisiana jockey club have offered a $3,000 purse for a four mile heat race and $10,000 for a two mile heat race, with a view of securing the attendance of Mollie McCarthy, Ten Broeck, L'Argentine, McWhorter and Vera Cruz. It ought to fetch them.

—The biennial congress of the national trotting association has just concluded in New York. The following points will interest our trotting men: In passing upon rule 29, providing for "starting and keeping positions in a race," it was decided after long discussion that the word "go" should be deemed to be the start in a race, the other provisions of the rule remaining as before. An addition to rule 32, treating of "dead heats," was made by causing section three to read as follows—"A horse prevented from starting by this rule shall not be distanced, but ruled out, and shall be entitled to a share of the purse or premium according to his rank at the close of the last heat. Rule 40, referring to timing the two leading horses, was amended in an important manner by adding to the last paragraph of section one the following: "And if the winning horse shall afterwards be ruled out of a race for fraud or ineligibility he shall retain the record or bar acquired by the time so announced." The committee introduced this matter advisedly and it received the hearty approbation of the congress. Rule 43 was not altered by the committee on their work. It reads: "Time made at fairs and on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a bar the same as if made over a track that was full measurement."

CUES AND CAROMS.

—Billiard-playing appears to be on the increase in this city.

—Dion's rout by Sexton, at New Orleans, is claimed to be a final crusher for the ex (left-handed)champion.

—"Yank" Adams, the great finger billiardist, has had his challenge accepted by Izar.

—Pin-pool has had a fresh run the past week and been liberally patronized by the "occasionals."

—In all the great cities the game of billiards is being introduced liberally into private houses. It costs less to have an evening billiard tourney than to give a fashionable dress party.

THE SPORTS ON HELL.

—The New York Herald presents, among many others by all sorts of people, the following opinions on the existence of hell, as delivered by leading sports:

—Mike Coburn, prize fighter—What're you givin' us?

—Henry E. Abbey, Park theater manager—It's an institution that ought to be cultivated. Where do murderers, burglars and actors go if not to such a place?

—Harry Cunningham, of the Bowery theater—I think that the ministers who, like some actors, bring up sensational subject, do more harm than the rest of their sermons will efface.

—"Seddons' Mouse," boxer—Cert there's a hell, else where would the devil "hang out?"

—Dion Boucicault, actor and playwright—I think we enjoy hell as we go along.

—Peter Dougherty (in the Tombs, with a pair of black eyes and a cut cheek, looked up for being engaged in a drunken brawl)—I believe in hell; had a taste of it night before last; don't want any more.

—Joseph Hart, manager of the Eagle theatre—Believe in hell! of course I do. But a snug corner will be reserved in heaven for suffering actors, and I am working for a place among the angels.

—Harry Hill—"Eaven is our conscience; 'ell is the one thing, you know. Come 'ere un the 17th and you'll 'ear a Mr. 'Ull chew scripture texts and go through the prayer book in one 'eat.

—Tony Pastor, theatre manager—A company 3,000 miles from home, six weeks in arrears, no money, no credit, a footpath across the prairies, and everybody growling for something to eat—that's a variety showman's hell. I don't know about any other.

—Gus Phillips ("Ooffy Gooft"), Olympic theatre—I don't dink dot of somepody vants to got a idea of vat hell ought to vas all he's got to done vas be for 'bound a coubie of years or fourteen days connected mid a deadder.

—Charley Backus, negro minstrel—Take in the police stations on a morning you find the bad place. Go to a charity institution afterward and you see the good. The fact is heaven and hell are all around us, just as we take 'em.

—Theobald Fleish (in the Tombs, charged with killing a man)—Everybody to his right mind believes in future punishment. There is a power above and there must be a penalty below. If I had a boy that didn't believe in hell I'd whale him.

—Mat Grace, wrestler—I believe in a hereafter and in a hell. When a fellow gets into this world "time's" called, and from that out he has a square up an' up match with the devil right through, and wherever he fetches up decides who wins the fall.

—John Poole, manager of Grand opera house—Hell! yes, sir, by all means we can't to do without it. Everybody has been put here to do honest work, and the man or woman who falls short of the mark must give a reason why. Therefore I believe in your pronounced word.

A Big Ball.

We are in receipt of an invitation, gotten up in beautiful style, to the young man's masquerade ball, which will come off at the opera house on the night of the 28th. The invitations are now out, and preparations are being made to have the ball all that elegance and taste can make it. The opera house is finely suited for such an entertainment, and we expect to see there a brilliant throng of Atlanta society, besides many visitors. Tickets are now on sale and can be procured by those invited from any one of the senior managers or at the drug store of W. H. Wimberly.

THE TEXAS EXODUS.

Some Figures on the Subject of Emigration from Atlanta.

For some time THE CONSTITUTION has been filled with notices concerning the immigration from Georgia to Texas. We have contended that a steady stream of people was pouring from this section to the Lone Star state, and that it constituted a very severe drain upon our population.

SOME FIGURES ON THE SUBJECT.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Orme of the West Point road, we are enabled to present some statistics as to the number of people that have bought tickets over that road for Texas, in Atlanta this season. The number is four hundred people. I is established that fully three to five times as many pass over the W. & A. railroad as go over the West Point. We may assume, therefore, in the absence of the figures which we were unable to get, that the number of tickets bought via the W. & A. railroad this year was 1,600. This would put the total emigration from Atlanta to Texas, this season

AT TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE.

It must be remembered too that these people all went from Atlanta, or in its immediate vicinity. Through emigrants' tickets are now offered for sale at all points along the Air-Line and other roads, and those who come here by train come, almost without exception, provided with through tickets. The two thousand people, therefore, who have bought tickets here, in the majority of cases, lived here, or in the immediate neighborhood of the city. It will be readily conceded that this is a fearful drain to be made annually on so circumscribed a section. And the people will not be slow to appreciate the importance of devising some remedy against it.

THERE ARE TWO CONSOLATIONS

connected with the exodus, and they are these: In the first place, the character of the people who go to Texas is not, as a rule, that which is valuable to a settled community. In most cases they are restless, shiftless people, with little or no property, who, having failed in this state, want a new deal in a new country. Of course there are honorable exceptions to this rule, but the emigrating class, as a general thing, is not that of which valuable citizens are made.

Another point is that a great proportion of those who go, come back before very long. It is true that they come back worsted, but they come also with a renewed love of their native state, and a full dose of Texas under their shirts.

IT IS IMPORTANT, HOWEVER,

that some steps should be taken before next season to stop this annual exodus. It can be done, if our people will only take hold of the matter in earnest. There are few things of more importance before our people at present.

PROBABLY NOT SO BAD.

A Mill on Fire—An Excitable Operator and a Sensation Spoiled.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

ADAIRSVILLE, Feb. 19, 9:15 P. M.

Adairsville is burning up. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is too hot for me.

We endeavored last night, after the reception of the above dispatch to gather further particulars of the fire at Adairsville.

Capt. John Moore, the conductor of the 10:25 p. m. train, stated that all was quiet at Adairsville when his train passed, shortly after seven o'clock. He says

A YOUNG TRAMP,

about seventeen years old, looking very miserable and forlorn, got upon the train at Adairsville and said he wanted to go to Cass Station, where he claimed that he lived. The train was stopped, however, and he was put off in the suburbs of the town. He does not think that this fellow could have been the incendiary.

A MILL BURNING.

At the telegraph office we learned that the operator at Adairsville was asked for fuller particulars of the fire, but stated only that a large new mill recently built there was on fire, and that as it was near the depot he must go out and see about it. They could get nothing more out of him.

From the language of the dispatch above, one would suppose the greater part of the town was involved in a conflagration. Such is probably not the case, and we must await further particulars to know the real extent of the fire.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

C. H. Dasher Caught in Jonesboro.

We learn that C. H. Dasher was put before yesterday captured in Jonesboro. It will be remembered that Dasher, about three weeks ago, murdered a man in Meriwether, having

SPLIT HIS HEAD

with an axe. He has been seen frequently since, and once at Hampton defied those who tried to capture him, and rushed on them with an axe. He is now in the hands of the law, and will get his dues.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS.

Three Additional Appointments

Governor Colquitt yesterday appointed three additional honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition from Georgia. He has already appointed Hon Francis Fontaine, of Columbus, and Hon J F Speer, of LaGrange. In addition to these he has chosen Mr J F Burke, of our own city, Hon Seaton Grantland, of Griffin, and Dr Henry F Scott, of Atlanta, who is now in Germany studying his profession. These three gentlemen will go, and in them and those already appointed, Georgia will have a very fine representation.

A FRIGHTFUL DOSE.

A Negro Child Takes Its Lye Internally.

Yesterday at the house of a negro woman named Henrietta, in the third ward, near McDonough street, a little child crawling on the floor tackled an open can of liquid concentrated lye, used in washing clothes. Its mother was engaged at the tub and did not notice the child until it had drank a portion of the lye and announced the fact by its agonized screams. Prompt measures were used to counteract the effects of the terrible fluid, but it excoriated the child's mouth and throat and at last accounts there was little hopes of its recovery.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.

Gov. Colquitt Investigating Some State Claims.

Governor Colquitt left for Washington City by the Kennesaw route yesterday afternoon. He will be there several days and his purpose is to investigate certain claims which the state has upon the federal government, with a view to having them adjusted.

From Gov. Brown's Plantation.

Our two energetic young friends, Elijah A. and Charles M. Brown, sons of Gov. Brown, who are managing his fine plantation in Gordon county, had in our market a day or two ago a fine short horned English Durham steer, weighing about 1,800 pounds, the finest and fattest that has been brought to the market this season; and the finest we have ever seen that was Georgia raised. We understand Mr. Domineck, butcher on Whitehall street, was the fortunate purchaser. He will have something nice for his customers for the next day or two. If all our planters would imitate the example we would import less meat. We understand our young friends made a plenty of bacon for the use of the plantation and some for the market, besides a very fine grain and grass crop.

Fireman's Ball in Marietta.

Monday night the Marietta boys enjoyed a rare festivity. They have recently purchased a fine new fire engine for the protection of the property in our beautiful sister city. They have organized a fine company and are very enthusiastic over it. They gave a big ball Monday night, to which the Atlanta department were invited. Many of them went up and enjoyed the pleasures of the occasion. Marietta hoplaity is famous, and it was as warm as ever Monday night. The boys came home yesterday in fine spirits and with pleasant recollections of their trip. We regret to learn that Chief Joyner is detained there by a sprained ankle.

Unfortunate Accident.

Yesterday afternoon our young friend W. P. Lawshe, esq., had his left hand badly cut in a little accidental affair which happened without any blame attaching to him. He received the congratulations of his friends for the happy eventuation of the affair and will not be so much inconvenienced by his little trouble.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

The Old Story Told in a New and Beautiful Way.

For a few weeks past some of our ladies have been preparing a pantomime of the "Mistletoe Bough" founded on Bayley's touching poem of that name, which is a copy, in conception of Rogers' "Genevra."

Recently in several cities the pantomime has been given with gorgeous appendages and rare success. Columbus had it eighteen months ago. Richmond society raved over it in December and saw it in unprecedented magnificence. The idea of giving it in Atlanta was originated by Mrs. C. H. Plane, whose taste and efficiency in such affairs are well known and frequently called into requisition. She should feel highly honored at the fine success which has crowned the labors which she inspired for the noble purpose of aiding the First Methodist church and the Benevolent home. In preparing the pantomime she was ably assisted by Mrs. Dessar, lately of Macon, who contributed much to its success.

Last night the pantomime was given after long rehearsals and careful preparation. It was greeted by the presence of a stylish audience which filled every desirable seat in the opera house.

The performance opened with the country dance of the peasants, which was quite amusing and very graceful.

Then followed the grand entry of Lord Lovell and his bride with a train of noble attendants, all attired in magnificent style. The minuet was danced in true old dignity. Some of the costumes were truly magnificent. Six dresses on the stage came from Worth's grand fashion emporium. One of the young ladies appeared in a dress which was worn at President Pierce's reception over twenty years ago. Another appeared in a magnificent dress which was worn at the reception given the prince of Wales when he came to the United States.

Another young lady appeared in a splendid velvet suit ordered from Paris a few years since. The dresses from Worth's were kindly furnished for the occasion by Mrs. Boardman and Mrs. C. Clark, of Macon. Mrs. Howell Jackson, of Atlanta, also procured two very quaint and elegant costumes. The dresses of the gentlemen had no such historic value as those of their fair partners, but they were all elegant, except those of the peasants, which were quite unique and appropriate.

The leading part in the pantomime were taken by the following persons.

Miss Stone, of New York, who is spending the winter in Atlanta impersonated the fair but fated bride. She gave to the part much more interest than one would suppose could attach to it, and before she left the stage made herself the favorite of the audience. Her action is easy and graceful and her face thoroughly expressive of her emotions. The many friends she has made in our city were proud of the fine appearance she made last evening and the easy success she won in every situation.

Mr Ed Hammond, one of our most talented amateurs in the part of Lord Lovell, was up to the high standard of his former performances.

As the baron, the father of the bride, Mr E Van Goidtsanoven succeeded gracefully, while Miss Bennett as the baroness, was all that the part could be made.

In the dance a dozen beautiful children in full court costume appeared, and added greatly to the beauty of the scene. After the minuet, the bride, weary of dancing, runs away from her splendid company to gratify a childish whim, and invites them to find her if they can.

She flies through the old feudal hall until she reaches the garrett dim and dark and there at last she finds an old chest into which she leaps to hide from her gay pursuers. Instantly the lid falls and with a secret spring shuts in a horrible, living tomb. The curtain falls and the next scene opens on sad and dreary lives darkened by the awful mystery. The aged parents pass peacefully away from on earth where they find no longer joy and the miserable groom passes a slow existence of increasing misery. All consolations fail to cheer the perpetual gloom of his heart. He sees the merry sports of the young and gay, and his memory turns to the happy scenes of his own past to make the present more intolerable. At last the old chest is opened by accident, and the skeleton there discovered reveals the history of the fifty years of woe. Lovell sees his long lost bride in a vision, and he leaves the earth saddened by her absence to be with her once more. All this pathetic story is told in the pantomime, and beautifully displayed. The May-pole dance was one of the most complete pictures ever given on our stage, and was highly applauded. All the tableaux were beautiful, particularly the last, which was artistically arranged and brilliant in its attractions. The audience enjoyed the entire performance, and we are glad that the ladies succeeded so perfectly in their noble efforts.

A BOGUS FOX CAUGHT.

He Saw Trouble Through his own Specs—He Signs his own Confession that He is a Grand Rascal—How the Enwary were Taken in by him.

For several days past a person has been visiting throughout the city peddling spectacles and giving prescriptions for weak and sore eyes. He has invaded private houses and plied his peddling among ladies and old people. He was active and energetic, but he had a little game on hand which eventually

GAVE HIM AWAY.

It seems that he went to various parties in the city and represented himself as Dr. Alexander Fox, the celebrated optician, who has recently located in this city. At these places he made sales of his spectacles to parties who had heard of Dr. Fox's glasses and seen the testimonials from our leading citizens to their merits. Where the parties were afflicted with weak or sore eyes he gave them a prescription or a bottle of his eye physic.

He did this with Mrs Lother, at 37 Calhoun street. He promised to call on Monday to see how her eyes progressed under the cure, but failed to make his appearance. Mrs. Lother, knowing Dr. Fox was at the Markham house, sent there to see him. He knew nothing of the matter and when explanations were entered into, the truth came out.

DR. BENJAMIN LEVY,

as he registered at the Kimball house, and as his circulars announce him, was at once hunted up by Constable Langley, who was armed with a warrant for his arrest. Langley gathered him in, and the bogus Fox was quickly brought to taw.

He begged hard for his liberty, confessed that he had been acting fraudulently, and said that if he was put in jail his wife and six children in New York would suffer greatly. After he had been thoroughly investigated, he was let off without prosecution. He gave to Dr. Fox the confession published elsewhere, in which he admits the fraud he has been practising and pretty vehemently stamps himself as a scoundrel. He jumped the town last night.

WHO HE IS.

His circulars announce him as "Dr. B. Levy, practical optician and oculist, office 526 Broad street, St. Nickolas hotel, New York." He is also "sole manufacturer of the great Australian pebble spectacles and eye-glasses." He is of medium height, glib-tongued, has a monster nose, beard slightly grown in front of either ear and wears a silk hat. Other communities should look out for him. His prescriptions are taken from the ordinary receipt books.

He is a sharper of the very shrewdest sort and "they are waiting for him" at the penitentiary.

The Beethoven Society.

We are glad to note the continued prosperity of the Beethoven society. Its rehearsals are regularly held, and the members are enthusiastic in their support and interest. There will be a meeting of the club to-morrow night, at which a full attendance is earnestly desired. Probably a rare entertainment will soon be given to the enjoyment of our music loving citizens.

Excuse us, gentlemen. Our balloon will ascend soon, at forty miles an hour in dry weather.

feb20...dlt

Washington.

A Pullman Palace car leaves Atlanta daily by the Kennesaw Route for Washington, arriving there the next night after leaving. For the convenience of passengers stopping at Washing, they are allowed to remain in car until breakfast time next morning.

The Kennesaw Route is, we understand, the only Route from the South which has a car stopping at Washington for the convenience of passengers for the Capitol.

feb20...dlt

The Rossini.

We urge our citizens who desire to witness the rendition of the beautiful opera "Il Trovatore," next Monday night at DeGive's, to send in their application for Associate Membership. Mr. J. C. Courtney is President of the Club.

feb20...dlt

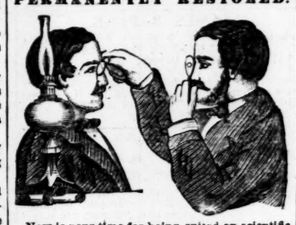
We are now opening---fresh from the factories---one of the largest and best selected stocks of SILVER-PLATED WARE ever exhibited in this market. Buying these goods for Cash we can give our customers the benefit of the greatest discounts. An examination of our prices is requested of those contemplating purchases in this line.

In SOLID SILVER we offer a large assortment of most artistic patterns, of articles for table use and presentation purposes.

Every article that we sell will be handsomely engraved FREE OF CHARGE. J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers, 34 Whitehall Street.

195 jan9...d3mo top 8th and 6th col 4th page

Impaired, Defective and Weak Sight Assisted, Strengthened and PERMANENTLY RESTORED.



Now is your time for being suited on scientific principles by *Dr. Fox* with a pair of his *Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses*,

Having twenty years experience, selects at first attempt, with the first pair of spectacles, from an examination of the Eye only.

I find a great deal of annoyance caused by persons not knowing my prices. For the benefit of all, I would say that the price of my Steel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, including their Scientific Adjustment to the Sight, is Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per pair.

ALEX. FOX, Optician.

Room 14 Markham House.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

236 jan19...dtf

Dry Goods.

French Woven Corsets 45c. A beautiful Corset for 75 cents. Writing Paper at 10c per box, 200 doz. Kid Gloves at 50c, 75c and $1 00, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s.

297 feb17...dtt

Gents' Shoes—cheapest hand-made in the city—just opened.

868 feb20...dtf G. H. & A. W. FORCE.

Over 50 voices in the Chorus of "Il Trovatore." feb20...dlt

A large lot of new Parlor Suits just received and will be sold low to close consignments at once. Also other furniture.

JAS. L. WATKINS,

308 feb17—3t 42 and 44 Whitehall st.

Ladies' Newport Ties and Button Slippers just received.

363 feb20...dtf G. H. & A. W. FORCE.

Read Hagan's advertisement, top of page, and govern your orders accordingly.

111 feb5 dtf.

MERCHANTS, you can avoid BREAKAGE, FREIGHT and INSURANCE, by buying Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimnies and Show Cases from McBRIDE & CO.

349 nov11...d1yr 1p

See what Hagan says—top of page 111 feb5 dtf.

Yes.

We make gold fillings for one dollar, and if any doubt it, let them come and see. Sets of teeth $5 to $10. Teeth extracted, 50c.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist.

Office and residence, 24 Whitehall street.

e8jan20dtf

We learn that five anvils will be used in the Anvil Chorus next Monday night, feb20...dlt

Ladies' French Kid Button and Side-Lace Shoes, New arrivals.

363 feb20...dtf G. H. & A. W. FORCE.

Now for Florida.

Captain Dearing has consented to the management of another Excursion to Florida and up the St. John's River, and appointed Monday, March 4th, for leaving Atlanta. Tickets good for thirty (30) days. Captain J. H. Morgan DeGive's Opera House, will furnish particulars.

383 feb16...dtf

In Order

Our readers may soon expect to hear of the inauguration of "Lightning trains" by the Rival Railroad lines to New York. It

Smith's Worm Oil,

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

Prepared by Dr. E'd Smyth Lyndon, Athens, Georgia.

139 jan29...dtf

To the Public.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 19th, 1878.

I hereby declare that I have been representing myself to be Dr. Alexander Fox, Optician, falsely and fraudulently, that I have sold glasses to persons in his name and have given prescriptions for the eyes, representing myself as Dr. Fox, when I had no right to do so, and in so doing perpetrated and practiced a fraud upon both Dr. Fox and the public. BENJAMIN LEVY.

Witnesses:

F. R. WRIGHT,

J. B. LANGLEY,

J. SULZBACHER.

I would caution all parties who have received the prescriptions again using the same.

feb20...dlt ALEX. FOX.

We have associated with us in the Grocery and Commission Business, Mr. Jno S. Parks, who will be pleased to serve his friends and acquaintances at No. 81 Peachtree street.

feb19...d3t JAS. R. DUBOSE & SON.

Smith's Worm Oil.

ATHENS, GA., October 24th, 1877.

Dear Sir: Last night I called at the New Drug Store, Dr. King's old stand, and bought a bottle of "Worm Oil," and gave it to my little boy as directed. This morning he passed thirty-one worms. I had previously tried other worm medicines. W. A. BAIN.

Prepared by Dr. E'd Smith Lyndon, Athens, Georgia.

339 jan29...dtf

—Wr glorious achievements are possible to us if we only possess good health, with its usual accompaniment of a cheerful mind! Therefore no means should be neglected to preserve its vigor, and restore it when impaired. Bear in mind that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which relieves Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., is also an infallible cure for Consumption. That dreadful disease which consigns so many gifted men and women to an early grave can be cured by Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

d11apr25 deowlw1v&wcowly 1

When any one calls on a man in Brooklyn, who is reputed to be good but slow pay for his honest debts, he sticks to the truth by telling the dun that he has some Southern investments which he expects to realise $30,000 from in a few days. Pleased with the prospect of a largely increased patronage, the satisfied creditor retires, while the conscientious debtor justifies his conduct by saying he alluded to a ticket. He had sent two dollars to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, to New Orleans, to be invested in the next drawing of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery Company, under the auspices of Generals Beauregard and Early.

feb20...d1t&wlt

POP OVERS.—Two large cups of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, three eggs beaten separately, and a little salt. Bake in muffin tins. They are delicious for tea.

—Too much cannot be said in praise of that great cough remedy, Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar. It will not only afford relief in case of an ordinary cold, but the sufferer with Consumption may rely on it as a permanent cure if taken in time, and according to directions. To persons afflicted with chronic cough, which disturbs their rest at night, it affords sweet and refreshing sleep, and for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., it is simply one of the greatest medical blessings of the age. Use Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

d11apr25..deowlw1v&wcowly 1

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Stamping—Louis deSaulles.
Fifty voices—Il Trovatore.
New Jewelry—J P Stevens & Co.
Washington—Kennesaw Route.
Texas—Robert Wells.
Louisiana State Lottery—M A Dauphin.
Grand Central Hotel, New York.
Ladies' underwear cheap—L deSaulles.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
To the public—Benjamin Levy.
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Caution—Alex Fox
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In order—Lightning trains.
Situation wanted by a white girl.
Gold locket with three likenesses lost.
Rossini Club—Il Trovatore.
Cheap goods—Louis deSaulles.
Unclaimed freight sale—J J McClendon.
Notice in bankruptcy—O P Fitzsimons.
Ladies' pin lost—Dr J S Todd.
Ladies' slippers—G H & A W Force.
Ladies' underwear—Louis deSaulles.
Silver plated ware—J P Stevens & Co.
Excuse us, gentlemen—Our balloon.
Anvil chorus—Rossini Club

(By Telegraph.)

Weather Predictions.

Indications for Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer and increasing southeast to southwest winds and cloudiness with rain in the latter.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Feb. 19, 1878.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	10½	Selling	101¼
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
N. E. R. R. 7s	95@103	Atlanta City 7s	89@ 92
Trinity Ch'ls 8s	100@101	Atlanta City 8s	99@1 00
Georgia 6s	97@100	Atlanta 10s	107@110
Georgia 7s	106@107	Augusta City 7s	85@ 90
Georgia 7s gold	106@107	Savannah City	30@ 50
Georgia 8s	102@112	Macon City	73@ 75
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	100@103	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@102
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent R R	98@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	92@ 95
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage	100@108	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Atlanta Water	90@ 98	Central R. R. 7s	98@100
STOCKS—		So. West R'd 7s	98@100
Georgia R.R.	85@ 88	M. & W. R. R. 7s	95@100
Central R.R.	47@ 50	W. & A. R. R. Leases, 10 per ct income bonds	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	95@100		
South Wes R.R.	78@ 82		
Atlanta Str't RR	99@100		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 19.—*Noon*—Stocks steady. Money 5@6. Gold 101⅝ Exchange—long $4 82; short $4 84. State Bonds quiet. Governments steady.

NEW YORK, February 19.—*Evening.*—Money easy at 4@5. Sterling dull at 2. Gold steady at 101⅝@101¾. Governments quiet; new fives 3⅞ State Bonds dull.

Stocks steady.

N. Y. Central	105¼	Pittsburg	70⅛
Erie	9⅝	Chicago & N. W.	61⅞
Lake Shore	61⅞	Preferred	61⅞
Illinois Central	73⅞	Rock Island	99⅝

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$105,412,786 Currency...$34,227,591
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest.....$141,000 Bonds.....$123,000
Customs receipts to-day $394,000.

LONDON, February 19.—noon.—Consols, money 95 11-16;